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Japan Gives Clinton Its Full Support On Security

By Alison Mitchell
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Despite the anti-American furor set off by the rape of a 12-year-old girl by three U.S. servicemen last fall, President Bill Clinton on Wednesday won from Japan a far-reaching endorsement of the regional U.S. military presence as "essential for preserving peace and stability" in the Asia-Pacific.

In a joint declaration prepared for signing Wednesday by both Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, the two leaders are to affirm that the relationship between America and Japan "remains the cornerstone for achieving common security objectives and maintaining a stable and prosperous environment" in Asia.

The declaration states that the United States has determined that it will need to maintain its current force structure of 100,000 troops in the region, "including about the current level in Japan."

W. Anthony Lake, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, said the inclusion of the numbers in the document signaled their specific endorsement by Japan.

The declaration also incorporated the ambitious plan, struck by the United States and Japan on the eve of Mr. Clinton's state visit, to return an air

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Agence France-Presse

Mr. Clinton wearing a glove autographed by Dodger pitcher Hideo Nomo and given to him by Mr. Hashimoto.

Seoul's Acceptance Eases Way on Talks

China Offers Encouragement, But North Has Yet to Respond

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

CHEJU ISLAND, South Korea — With their proposal Tuesday for peace talks with North Korea, President Bill Clinton and his South Korean counterpart, Kim Young Sam, have broken new ground and raised a spark of hope that the last front of the Cold War will finally see what Mr. Clinton called "an ultimate reconciliation."

Such hopes have tantalized in the past only to be dashed, so people in South Korea are greeting the announcement with caution. Still, U.S. and South Korean officials say that a constellation of factors — the economic troubles and famine in North Korea and election year politics in the United States and South Korea — make this a propitious time to try again to achieve the elusive peace that would formally end the Korean War.

The two leaders, after a brief meeting Tuesday morning on this resort island, publicly invited North Korea to take part in peace talks involving four countries — the two Koreas, the United States and China. The talks would begin as soon as possible and without preconditions.

"North Korea has said it wants peace," President Clinton said at a press conference with President Kim. "This is our proposal to achieve it. And we hope and expect Pyongyang will take it seriously."

China responded positively to the proposal. "Being a signatory to the armistice agreement, China is willing to play its due constructive role," said the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang. "Recently, tension has arisen in the peninsula. Therefore, all parties concerned, including the neighboring nations of the peninsula, should work jointly to preserve peace and stability there."

The immediate significance of the new proposal is that in agreeing to four-way talks, South Korea has relaxed its insistence that any peace treaty be negotiated only by the two Koreas.

"The South Korean position is showing more flexibility than in the past," said Lee Jong Suk, a North Korea expert at the Sejong Institute, a private research organization in Seoul. "So even if North Korea rejects the proposal, the possibility of future negotiations is now open and in this sense it is a breakthrough."

But Moon Chung In, a professor of political science at Yonsei University, said the proposal has "no real impact, only symbolic impact."

Turning even a symbolic advance into an actual peace treaty will be difficult. It is still not known whether North Korea, which was informed of the proposal in advance, will accept it.

Itar-Tass, the Russian news agency, quoted North Korea's ambassador to Moscow, Song Sung Pil, as saying North Korea would reject the offer and insist on talks only with Washington, according to Japan's Kyodo news agency.

"At present, other countries have nothing to do in the sphere and there is no necessity to hold an international conference on that issue," the ambassador said, Itar-Tass reported.

Even if the Communist nation does accept the proposal, negotiations no doubt will be arduous, as were the 1994 talks over ending Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program. And even if an agreement is reached, there is no guarantee it will be honored.

Russia, which would be left out of the talks, has expressed an interest in having a role, South Korean officials said. Japan, meanwhile, expressed support for the proposal.

But U.S. and South Korean officials are gambling that Pyongyang will come to the table to help ease its economic woes, which include famine and factories being shuttered for lack of fuel.

"Time is on our side, and I think that this is perhaps the last choice that North Korea can make to resolve the Korean question," President Kim said. "And I believe that eventually North Korea will accept our proposal."

A peace treaty would clear the way for increased economic ties for North Korea with South Korea and the United States. But even before a treaty would be signed, Washington and Seoul said, they would consider interim "confidence-building measures." These could

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Angry Britain Rejects Mass Slaughter of Cattle

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Buoyed by signs of rising consumer confidence in the safety of British cattle, the government defiantly ruled out Tuesday any mass slaughter and said it would challenge the European Union's four-week-old ban on British beef exports in the European Court of Justice.

Calling the ban "totally unjustified," Prime Minister John Major said that even the EU's agriculture commissioner has admitted he had no qualms about eating British beef. The ban, Mr. Major charged, is "more motivated by the interests of other countries' own beef markets than it is about public health."

In Europe fears aroused by "mad cow" disease in Britain have led to a steep decline in beef consumption. At its worst, beef sales on the Continent have been off by a third.

But Britain's agriculture minister, Douglas Hogg, told the Commons on Tuesday that there were clear signs of rising consumer confidence.

He cited statistics showing that beef consumption in Britain is just 15 percent below what he called "precrisis" levels after a drop of more than 80 percent in sales a few weeks ago.

Although the EU agriculture commissioner, Franz Fischler, said during the weekend that he would not hesitate to eat British beef, the European Commission again rejected Monday an early lifting of the March 27 ban.

Mr. Hogg also denied that the government would seek a mass slaughter of cattle from infected herds, perhaps reaching into the millions of animals, as a means of eradicating "mad cow" disease.

"The government has no intention of adopting any such mass slaughter," he said. Instead, he continued, the number of animals slaughtered would likely be in the "low tens of thousands."

While the government's defiance represented a shift in its approach to the crisis, some experts pointed out that Britain continues to support European Union plans for the destruction of cattle over the age of 30 months at the end of their productive lives.

That program alone could cost several

See BEEF, Page 7

Lebanon Gets U.S. Plan As Israel Presses Raids

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The United States, working to broker a new cease-fire agreement in southern Lebanon, handed the Lebanese government an initial proposal Tuesday that reportedly called on Lebanon and Syria to curb Hezbollah guerrillas in exchange for a possible Israeli pullout from its buffer zone in nine months.

The plan met with initial skepticism from the Lebanese prime minister, but intensive contacts continued among Israeli, Lebanese, Syrian and American officials, along with ancillary mediating attempts by the French and Jordanians.

There was no immediate indication when a cease-fire could be reached, but Israeli officials declared that their military operations, code-named "Grapes of Wrath," would continue unabated in parallel with the diplomatic efforts.

The sixth day of the assault was marked by ever more Israeli air and artillery assaults, halted only for a two-minute pause in the morning to mark Holocaust Memorial Day. Israeli planes rocketed the home of a Palestinian guerrilla leader in a refugee camp and a purported Hezbollah installation in Beirut.

From their side, the Shiite guerrillas continued to send volleys of Katyusha rockets into northern Israel. Officials said 70 Katyushas landed inside Israel, the largest number to date.

The fighting has taken about 30 Lebanese lives. No Israelis have been killed.

According to Lebanese and Israeli reports, the initial proposal, which was handed to the Lebanese government by the U.S. ambassador to Beirut, Richard Jones, listed several demands that essentially reflected the Israeli position.

These included an end to Katyusha rocket attacks on northern Israel and Lebanese guarantees for the security of

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David Guttenfelder/The Associated Press

LIBERIAN BATTLE — Faction fighters dragging a wounded man out of the line of fire Tuesday in Monrovia as the struggle over a barracks loaded with thousands of captives intensified. Page 6.

What's in Russian Mountain?

Mammoth Military Project in Urals Puzzles Analysts

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In a secret project reminiscent of the chilliest days of the Cold War, Russia is building a mammoth underground military complex in the Ural Mountains, Western officials and Russian witnesses say.

Hidden inside Yamantau mountain in the Beloretsk area of the southern Urals, the project involves the creation of a huge complex, served by a railroad, a highway and thousands of workers.

The project, some Russian officials say, was begun during the era of Leonid I. Brezhnev, when the Soviet Union was locked in an arms race with the United States, the Communist Party ruled the country and the military budget seemingly knew no bounds.

Russia's decision to proceed with the costly venture underscores the continuing influence of the military while the government is struggling to pay back wages to its workers and to cope with a growing budget deficit.

The construction of the project, which has been observed by U.S. spy satellites, mystifies American specialists, who speculate that it may be anything from an underground nuclear command post to a weapons production plant.

But while there is uncertainty over the purpose of the project, it has already become a politically delicate issue for the Clinton administration.

The United States is spending hun-

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Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

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AGENDA

Stavros Niarchos Is Dead at 86

ATHENS (AFP) — Stavros Niarchos, 86, once undisputed king of the Greek shipowners and pioneer of the supertanker, died Monday in Switzerland after a long illness, shipping sources said Tuesday.

Mr. Niarchos, whose personal fortune of $4 billion dollars put him among the richest men in the world, was for years the great rival of another Greek shipping magnate, Aristotle Onassis.

After attending Athens University, he joined the family business and bought his first ship at the age of 26.

While honorary naval attaché with the Greek legation in Washington from 1944 to 1948, he had the idea of buying up surplus American liberty ships used during World War II.

Mr. Niarchos was married four times and had three sons and two daughters.

Bordeaux and Bayern Enter UEFA Finals

Didier Tholot scored a minute into the second half to give Bordeaux a 1-0 victory over Slavia of Prague in the second leg of the UEFA Cup semifinals Tuesday. Bordeaux won the first leg, 1-0, in the Czech Republic two weeks ago.

In the other semifinal, in Barcelona, Bayern Munich beat FC Barcelona, 2-1, to win on a 4-3 goal aggregate. Bayern will play Bordeaux in the two-leg final on May 1 and May 15. *(AP)*

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 27.10	Up 0.13%
5620.02	135.25

The Dollar

New York	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.5101	1.5133
Pound	1.5078	1.5079
Yen	108.225	108.585
FF	5.1243	5.1335

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Down a Beijing Alley, Meals Fit for an Empress

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The setting could hardly be less imperial — a couple of round tables in a tiny, nondescript house on a little alleyway called Sheep House Lane. But if the exotic dishes on the menu convey a certain regal flavor, it is because the recipes truly can be called fit for a king. Or, in this case, an empress.

You might say that Li Shan-lin, 75, is preserving history through cooking.

It all started with Mr. Li's grandfather, Li Sun Qing, who was the chief guardian in the empress dowager's imperial court during the Ching dynasty. Mr. Li was only 10 when his grandfather died, but he recalls the old man's tales of an era now mostly forgotten, its relics swept away on China's tide of 20th-century revolution.

For 30 years, as commander in chief of the palace guard inside the Forbidden City, it was Li Sun Qing's job to watch over the imperial kitchen. Each day he sent guards to observe the preparation of the food, and eunuchs to taste all the meals for the empress, to avert any poisoning attempt.

The empress made many enemies, but she was never poisoned. She died naturally enough, of dysentery, after a last binge of crab apples and cream. Li Sun Qing, from his days supervising the cooking staff, learned by heart over three decades the most intricate and exotic dishes served for the imperial meals.

China's revolution of 1912 and the Communist takeover 37 years later erased most traces of the old Ching dynasty — but not the culinary one. Li Sun Qing passed along all the recipes to his son, who in turn passed them along to Li Shan-lin. Mr. Li's children have now taken up the cooking, the latest generation to save the ancient recipes from extinction.

The Li family restaurant, serving Chinese court cuisine, is about as far from the ornate banquet halls of the Forbidden City as one can imagine. The "restaurant" is actually the family home. There are just two tables, in separate rooms, and the entire place can seat a maximum of 22.

It has become one of the most popular restaurants in town, with reservations running weeks in advance. A typical day might see the staff of the Japanese

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Russian Orthodoxy's Identity / **Too Cozy With the Kremlin?**

A Church's Painful Revival

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — In the old days, President Boris N. Yeltsin was a member in good standing of a Communist Party leadership that embraced official atheism.

But on Orthodox Easter, last Sunday, Mr. Yeltsin's motorcade sped through the city to make it on time for services at the huge, gold-domed Cathedral of Christ the Savior.

Rising not far from the Kremlin on the banks of the Moscow River, the hulking, $300 million cathedral is the St. Peter's of Russian Orthodoxy and the latest and most colossal symbol of the rebirth of the church.

But the glory and awe of the shiny new cathedral — being built at breakneck speed to replace one destroyed by Stalin — masks a battle for the soul of the Russian Orthodox Church.

As it emerges disoriented from seven decades of communism, the church, like Russian society as a whole, has shrugged off the institutional bonds of the Soviet era. But its new habits, including its cozy relations with the Kremlin and the often-chauvinistic tones of church pronouncements, are raising questions about Russian Orthodoxy's direction.

"Today the Orthodox Church is like a person who was beaten for a long time and is only now beginning to walk on crutches," said Andrei Kuraev, a church deacon and professor. "Of course, not all our steps are graceful. Many are false moves and even somersaults.

"There will be a rebirth, but it may take 50 years or more."

Built by the czars in the 19th century, the Cathedral of Christ the Savior was blown up by Stalin in 1931. Among other things, he hated that it was taller than the Kremlin towers. After World War II, one of the world's largest outdoor swimming pools was built on its site.

Alexei II, patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, who celebrated services with Mr. Yeltsin, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and dozens of other dignitaries in attendance, has hailed the speedy reconstruction of the cathedral as a miracle. Mr. Yeltsin has declared that the achievement means "Russia will be revived like this church."

Yet the cathedral's real champion is not the patriarch but the politically ambitious mayor of Moscow, Yuri Luzhkov. Mr. Luzhkov insists the money for the building comes exclusively from private donors, but it is widely believed that government money has also been secretly channeled to the cathedral.

If so, the cathedral also represents what critics say are the Orthodox Church's role as a handmaiden to the government and its focus on status and awe rather than good deeds and moral teaching.

"The cathedral is a symbol that the state wants to include the Orthodoxy as part of its new ideology," said Alexander Kyrlezhev, a religious scholar and Orthodox member. "It means that the church is not a community of Christians, not a social or public force, not a moral force but a religious mystery and a symbol of statehood as it was in the old Russian Empire."

The church's identity crisis comes after a remarkable period of growth and enthusiasm for Russian Orthodoxy, which for years was repressed, co-opted and tightly controlled by the Soviet security apparatus. As Soviet authorities relaxed their iron grip on religion at the turn of the decade, millions of Russians thronged to parish churches. One poll found that nearly one-third of young Russians embraced Christianity between 1988 and 1993.

Thousands of churches were opened, renovated or returned by the state to Orthodox authorities, and dozens of seminaries and theological centers were founded. After seven decades of state-mandated atheism, Russia seemed caught up in a wide spiritual rebirth.

Today, however, attendance at Sunday services has slowed. Some prominent voices in the church speak of a coming crisis. Increasingly, despite the generally moderate voice of Patriarch Alexei, the church seems prone to the same strain of nationalism that has affected Russian politicians of nearly every stripe.

Instead of providing spiritual leadership or filling the ideological void left by communism's collapse, critics say, the church has embraced the notion of Russia's great-power destiny. While Patriarch Alexei has rejected the idea of Orthodoxy becoming an official state religion, he has said it "cannot stand aloof from the processes to strengthen Russian statehood."

The church has portrayed itself as under siege from mostly Protestant missionaries and their aggressive proselytizing, and it has appealed to politicians for legislation that would give the Orthodox Church a leg up in the spiritual sweepstakes.

The hierarchy has also disciplined priests who have expressed ecumenical ideas. Early this year, one popular priest was removed from his job at a church-sponsored university for suggesting on the radio that Catholic saints are as legitimate as Orthodox ones.

Most distressing to critics, the church has signaled its tolerance, if not outright support, for Russia's war in Chechnya. Patriarch Alexei has urged young men to serve in the army and has said little about civilian casualties.

In the church's support for the Kremlin, some critics see a tradition left over not only from Soviet times but from Imperial Russia, when Orthodoxy was a state religion whose authority was closely tied to that of the czars.

"Alexei always supports the government because the church in Russia has no other experience," said Mr. Kyrlezhev, the religious scholar.

"The only way they know to maintain influence with the powers that be is always to back the government," he said. "When perestroika, political restructuring, started, Russian society had a guilt complex about the church and even many nonbelievers saw the church as a repository of truth and morality. But the myth has been punctured. It's clear to everyone that the church does not teach morality."

From a Western religious point of view, at least, that is almost literally true. Sunday sermons, Bible discussion groups and church-sponsored charitable groups are not part of the Orthodox tradition in Russia. For centuries before Soviet rule, the church focused much more on the mystery and aura of its rituals than on any code of social behavior.

'The Orthodox Church is like a person who was beaten for a long time and is only now beginning to walk on crutches. Of course, not all our steps are graceful. Many are false moves and even somersaults.'

WHEN the church does try to offer a guide to morality, it is often ignored. "Priests don't preach against stealing because they understand they'll be laughed at," said Yakov Krotov, a writer on church issues. "No one will hear, no one will listen."

A handful of reformist priests has tried to change that. One of them is Georgi Kotchetkov, a dynamic preacher who shook up the church and tried to modernize it, celebrating services in Russian rather than Old Church Slavonic, an ancient language unintelligible to all but specialists.

When word of this break with tradition reached Moscow, Father Kotchetkov was accused of being a Protestant, a Jew and a KGB agent.

Mr. Kotchetkov and others have not only Russified the liturgy but also focused more on the substance of Christian teaching than on Orthodoxy as a unifying national idea. They have set up Bible study groups, theology classes and other activities to draw parishioners into the church as more active participants.

"I'm trying to build a bridge from the Communist past to modern times," said Father Kotchetkov, 45. "This is a real spiritual struggle and it's hard to predict who will win."

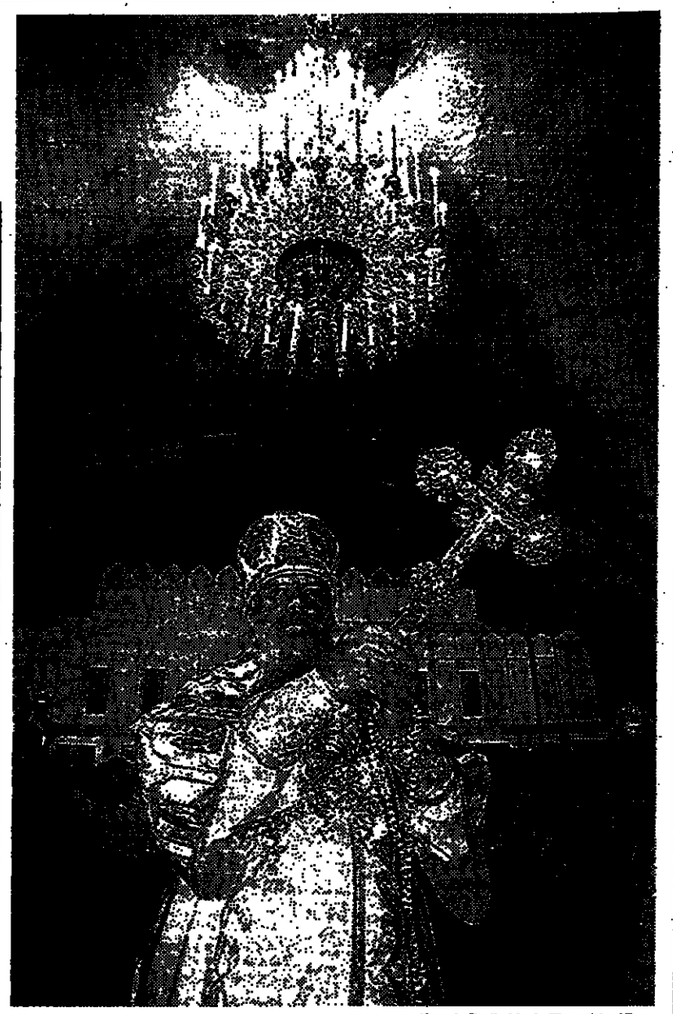
The reformers have received a frosty reception from the mainstream church. Father Kotchetkov, who moved to Moscow, was forced out of one church by the hierarchy. He said he received a new church assignment only through help from Orthodox believers overseas who sent cables and petitions to the patriarch.

Critics of the Orthodox church's present leadership also point to its close relations with the Kremlin. Mr. Yeltsin rarely misses an opportunity to appear in the company of Patriarch Alexei, and he recently gave the clergyman a warren of offices inside the Kremlin. Earlier this month, in his first presidential campaign swing, Mr. Yeltsin made a point of stopping off at a church in southwestern Russia, where he proclaimed, "By reviving the spirit, we revive Russia."

Not to be outdone, his Communist rival for the presidency, Gennadi Zyuganov, has tried to shed the party's decades-long image as the church's main tormentor. The party has dropped its official atheism and said it would be aggressive in keeping foreign missionaries out.

"Every place I go, I meet with the local bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church who understand and support me," Mr. Zyuganov declared last fall.

"A politician who doesn't understand what a colossal and unique role the Orthodox religion has played," he said, "doesn't understand Russia and cannot lead Russia out of its crisis."



Alexander Zemlianichenko/The Associated Press

Patriarch Alexei at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in Moscow.

Inquiry Faults U.S. on Arms To Bosnia, but Sees No Crime

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An internal investigation into the Clinton administration's policy of tolerance toward other countries' covert weapons shipments to the Bosnian Muslims in 1994 found that the U.S. policy was so secretive and unclear that it created the impression in the region, and even among U.S. officials, that the United States was facilitating or running a clandestine operation.

But the top-secret inquiry supported the White House with a politically crucial conclusion that, despite the appearances, the United States was not directly involved in arming the Muslims and thus did not engage in an illegal covert operation.

The investigation, conducted by the Intelligence Oversight Board from December 1994 until May 1995, was critical of the Clinton administration for failing to keep the CIA aware of the policy and for failing to get legal rulings earlier to support its position.

The inquiry found that in two instances, senior U.S. diplomats intervened with Croatian officials in ways that Croatia interpreted as demonstrating active support for the weapons flow, contrary to stated U.S. support for an international arms embargo on Bosnia.

Nevertheless, the White House is using the finding that there was no illegal covert operation to defend itself against an election-year barrage of Republican criticism over revelations that Iran was a principal source of arms for the Bosnian Muslims in 1994 and that the United States adopted a deliberate policy of looking the other way.

The controversy erupted two weeks ago with the disclosure that President Bill Clinton had personally approved sending a diplomatic message to Croatia in April 1994 that amounted to a "green light" from Washington to allow weapons shipments from Iran to go through Croatia.

The policy of tacit acceptance of the Iranian arms supply has been publicly known for a year, but after the newly detailed revelations Republican leaders in Congress called for hearings.

The current controversy has focused on whether the administration's policy helped Tehran to establish a foothold in Bosnia-Herzegovina and has not directly dealt with reports that the United States tacitly accepted or even actively aided efforts by Saudi Arabia, Turkey and others to provide arms to the Muslims.

The United States has repeatedly denied active participation in such reported efforts, but French and other European officials have made it clear that they do not believe the disclaimers.

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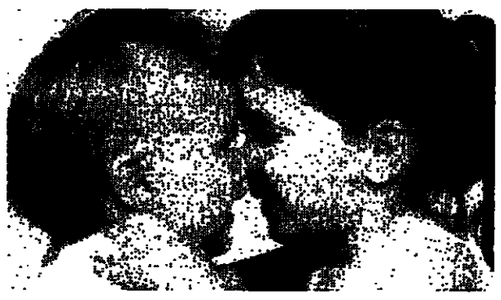

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Arthur J. Lelyveld Dies at 83, A Leader of Reform Judaism

New York Times Service

Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, 83, a leader of Reform Judaism who was active in social causes, died Monday at a nursing home in Beachwood, Ohio, near Cleveland, where he lived. He suffered a brain tumor several months ago.

Throughout his decades at the head of one of the nation's largest Reform congregations and as a leader of some of the country's major Jewish organizations, Rabbi Lelyveld backed his speech with action.

"Our movement, the Reform Jewish movement, has always put a strong emphasis on social activism," he said. "The whole thrust of our tradition is a concern for social welfare."

For Rabbi Lelyveld, that included fostering closer relations between blacks and Jews. He was beaten by white segregationists in 1964 while helping to register black voters in Mississippi.

Among his many posts, Rabbi Lelyveld was president of the American Jewish Congress, a 50,000-member organization, from 1966 to 1972. He was also at various times president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, an association of Reform rabbis in the United States and Canada, and of the Synagogue Council of America.

A son, Joseph Lelyveld, is executive editor of the New York Times.

As a Reform rabbi, Rabbi Lelyveld sought common purpose with the Conservative and Orthodox branches of Judaism.

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George Brown, Scottish Writer

New York Times Service

George Mackay Brown, 74, a poet, novelist and short-story writer whose work evoked the rugged life and the history and culture of the remote Orkney Islands in Scotland, died Saturday in a hospital in Kirkwall in the Orkneys.

Writing in the British magazine The Listener, Seamus Heaney said that Mr. Brown's imagination "is stirred by legends of the Viking warrior and Christian saint," and added, "It consecrates the visible survivals of history, and ruins of time, into altars that are decked with the writings themselves."

William K. Everson, 67, a film historian, teacher and preservationist whose extensive film archive helped educate many critics and filmmakers, died Sunday at his apartment in New York.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airport Delays Opening Of Düsseldorf Terminal

DUSSELDORF — Officials at Düsseldorf International Airport postponed Tuesday the planned reopening of passenger terminals that were shut after 16 people died last week in a fire that spewed deadly fumes.

An airport spokeswoman said clean-up and repair work had not progressed quickly enough for a reopening Wednesday of the terminal farthest from the blaze. She said the terminal had not yet been tested for residue of toxic chemicals released by the fire. State officials suggested that some buildings may have to be razed.

Investigators believe that the fire last Thursday was started when three welders ignited a false floor containing electrical wiring in one of the three terminals at the airport. Germany's second-biggest. Plastic-covered cables began to smolder, emitting poisonous fumes that were sucked through the building by ventilation shafts. *(Reuters)*

Japan Tunnels Shaky

TOKYO — Nearly 400 road tunnels throughout Japan need repairs to ensure safety, the government said in an emergency survey released Tuesday. The survey was conducted by the Construction Ministry following a tunnel collapse that killed 20 people in northern Japan in February.

In the Feb. 10 cave-in, a boulder the size of a 12-story building plunged from a mountainside through the roof of a road tunnel on the northern island of Hokkaido, 885 kilometers (550 miles) north of Tokyo. *(AP)*

Danish Palace Restored

COPENHAGEN — Denmark said Tuesday that restoration of the Christian VII Palace, built between 1749 and 1754 and named after King Christian VII, had been completed officially.

The palace, at Amalienborg Square, will be open to the public from mid-May to September. The royal family will use the restored palace for official receptions and as quarters for distinguished guests. Seventeen million kroner ($2.9 million) of the 140 million kroner cost came from private donations. *(AFP)*

All trans-Atlantic flights operated by American Airlines — 238 a week — will become nonsmoking on June 1, the company announced Tuesday. Smoking also will be banned on all flights between the United States and the Caribbean. The company said it was responding to requests from the majority of its passengers. *(IHT)*

A cholera epidemic has broken out again in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, a one month after it was contained, Health Ministry officials said Tuesday. About 30 people, mostly from poor suburbs, have been admitted to hospitals, officials said. *(AFP)*

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THE AMERICAS

House Kills Push for Tax Amendment

Plan Aimed to Limit All Federal Increases

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Rejecting the symbolism of an anti-tax vote on the day many Americans filed tax returns, the House of Representatives has defeated a proposed constitutional amendment to require two-thirds majorities in both houses of Congress before federal taxes could be raised.

The vote was 243 in favor to 177, 37 short of the two-thirds required to propose amendments to the Constitution. Two hundred and nineteen Republicans and 24 Democrats voted for the amendment, while 16 Republicans joined 160 Democrats and one independent to oppose it.

Opponents rallied behind the argument that Republicans were trying to score political points by rushing the measure to a vote on Monday, without a committee hearing.

Representative Joseph Moakley of Massachusetts said: "Today's bill is showboating. The American people deserve more from their Congress. Amending the Constitution is very serious business, and we should at least know what we are doing."

Disagreeing, Representative Bill Archer, Republican of Texas and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which writes tax bills, said the measure recognized the simple fact that "taxes in this country are too high."

He said, "It's time to tilt tax and spend decisions in favor of working Americans."

But one of the very few Republicans to speak against the proposal, Representative Nancy L. Johnson of Connecticut, argued that even though she opposed tax increases, it would be wrong to lock that view into the Constitution. "Leave each generation free to establish that balance between taxing and spending that they believe is in their interests," she said. "To appropriate and to tax — that is democracy, and I'm for it."

Under the amendment, the approval of two-thirds of each house would have been needed to adopt any tax bill that, on balance, would increase the amount of money for the federal government. Some taxes could have been increased with only simple majorities as long as others were cut and, on balance, taxes dropped or stayed the same.

Mr. Archer had insisted on that approach because it would permit him to propose an elimination of the income tax and its replacement with some variety of tax on consumption. Then he could have sought to have it passed by only a simple majority.

The Rules Committee approved Mr. Archer's change just before the House adjourned for its spring break.

The original proposal for making it harder to raise taxes came from Representative Joe L. Barton of Texas; a Judiciary subcommittee held one hearing on the plan last month, but did not vote on it. That proposal would have required approval by two-thirds of both houses for any bill that increased any tax rates or created any new kind of tax.

Advocates of the proposed amendment hailed it as a serious measure to solve a serious problem. Representative Bill Gooling, Republican of Pennsylvania, said it was needed to "make sure that we stop spending more than we take in."

Representative Scott McInnis, Republican of Colorado, said it would not prevent higher taxes but would make them more difficult to enact by putting "a speed bump in front of politicians."

Representative Pete Geren of Texas, one of the few Democrats to back the amendment, said: "Higher taxes mean lower growth. Lower taxes mean higher growth." He called the amendment "a blunt instrument," adding, "It's unfortunate that it is necessary, but it is necessary."

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, said the proposal "really shows a fundamental disrespect for democracy," and most other Democrats agreed. He said it would make it harder to eliminate tax loopholes or raise Social Security taxes if a majority considered that necessary.

Representative Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, said, "Everybody in this chamber and within the sound of my voice knows what we are doing today is show biz — not very good show biz, but show biz."

He asserted that taxes in the United States were lower than in any other industrialized nation.

Joyce Naltchayan/Agence France-Presse

RECKONING DAY — Postal workers in Merrifield, Virginia, taking tax returns at the curb on the filing deadline.

POLITICAL NOTES

Better for Your Kids?

PITTSBURGH — Senator Bob Dole has offered a novel reason to vote for him for president: He said he would be a better guardian for children than Bill Clinton.

Suggesting he would be more trustworthy than the president, Mr. Dole on Monday told a rally in Havertown, a Philadelphia suburb, "If something happened along the route and you had to leave your children with Bob Dole or Bill Clinton, I think you'd probably leave your children with Bob Dole."

The 72-year-old Kansas senator made trust a theme in several appearances, arguing that Republicans would ease the burden of government.

"It all boils down to who do you trust?" he said. "We believe in basic American values — honesty, decency, self-reliance, responsibility — and that's what this race is all about. It's about the future. It's about the young people in the band."

Along those same lines, Mr. Dole said at a rally of about 200 people here that Americans could trust him to keep his promises — the same ones that Mr. Clinton promised in 1992 but failed to keep, including cutting taxes, balancing the budget and overhauling welfare. But in a remark that might puzzle voters who are trying to distinguish the candidates from each other, Mr. Dole added: "You've got to elect me president in 1996 so I can keep his promises from 1992."

Mr. Dole portrayed the Republicans as the party that would cut taxes, snip regulations and allow businesses to prosper. He promised voters here that he would repeal the jet-fuel tax, which was part of Mr. Clinton's 1993 tax bill and hurts Pittsburgh, whose major airport is a major connection point for USAir. *(NYT)*

Doles Release Return

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole and his wife, Elizabeth, paid $136,848 in federal income taxes last year on income of $583,869, according to a copy of their tax return that Mr. Dole's campaign released.

That amounted to 23.4 percent of their total income, about the same as the 23.8 percent President Bill Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton paid on their joint income of $316,074.

The Doles reported donating $57,603, about 10 percent of their income, to charity, most of it to the Red Cross. The Clintons gave about 9.6 percent of their joint income to charity.

The Doles were entitled to a $34,817 refund, most of which they applied to this year's taxes.

Most of the couple's income came from Mrs. Dole's job as head of the American Red Cross, and her investments and speaking fees.

The senator reported earning $149,326 from his job as majority leader of the Senate, and $18,660 in tax-free income from army disability pay.

Mrs. Dole collected $175,666 from the Red Cross through October, when she went on leave to campaign for her husband. She reported making $99,638 in income from speaking appearances and $112,405 in capital gains.

Mrs. Dole reported making a $49,120 contribution from her speaking fees to a retirement account. In 1994, the Doles reported a total income of $558,056 and paid $155,855 in federal income taxes. *(WP)*

Quote/Unquote

Nancy Woodhull, vice president of Freedom Forum, a nonpartisan foundation dedicated to a free press, education, research and training: "A free press in a democracy should reflect all its voices. None should be invisible. The press needs to focus on this trend toward the invisibility of women and their concerns." *(AP)*

Negotiators in Accord On U.S. Terrorism Bill

White House Fails to Win All It Wants

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have agreed on a bill that would give President Bill Clinton some but not all of the legal tools he sought to fight terrorism.

The agreement was announced Monday by Republican leaders at a news conference attended by families of victims of the bombing last year of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The bill includes unprecedented curbs on appeals by death row inmates in all criminal cases.

The bill will be submitted to the House and Senate for final agreement this week so it can go to the president by Friday, the first anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing. The bombing, which killed 168 people, prompted Mr. Clinton's push for terrorism legislation. Aides to Mr. Clinton said he would sign the bill despite Congress's refusal to give the government expanded wiretap authority and to allow the use of chemical tracing elements in explosives to make them easier to track.

The bill — a compromise between a Senate version embraced by Mr. Clinton and a weaker House measure he denounced — would give the government new authority to exclude or deport suspected foreign terrorists and would bar organizations with terrorist links from raising money in the United States. It provides $1 billion over four years to help federal and state governments combat terrorism.

But it does not include an expanded wiretap authority sought by the administration to keep track of suspects who use multiple cellular telephones, which would have allowed taps to be placed against an individual rather than a specific telephone.

It would require that tracing agents be added to plastic explosives, but seeks only to study whether the so-called taggants should be required for other explosive materials, such as the fertilizer used in the Oklahoma bomb.

Also rejected was the administration's proposal to let the military help in cases involving biological and chemical weapons; military aid is limited to cases involving nuclear weapons.

The provision on death row appeals, which Republicans were unable to pass in earlier crime bills, seeks to ensure that death sentences are carried out within two years of final action by state courts and to discourage what Republicans described as "endless, frivolous and costly appeals." In most cases, inmates would be limited to one federal appeal, and deference would be given to state court rulings.

The bill "adds important tools to the government's fight against terrorism and does so in a temperate manner that is protective of civil liberties," said Senator Orrin G. Hatch, the Utah Republican who heads the Judiciary Committee.

But Representative Charles E. Schumer of New York, ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, said he would introduce legislation for the wiretap provisions and other administration proposals left out of the compromise.

While he would probably vote for the bill as "better than nothing," he said, "it's sad that one year after the Oklahoma City bombing this Congress has to claw and scratch its way to a mediocre bill."

■ Bomb Threat in Florida

The University of South Florida announced Monday that it would hold final examinations a week early at its main campus in Tampa in response to a letter threatening to blow up an administration building and kill a white female professor on Monday, April 29. The New York Times reported from Miami.

The threat came in a letter mailed to the campus newspaper on March 25 and is under investigation by the FBI, said Brian Kensel, the bureau's spokesman in Tampa. Mr. Kensel said the letter referred to the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City on April 19 last year, but the bureau has not determined whether the threat is credible.

Kathy Stafford, a university vice president, said the anniversary of the Oklahoma bombing, which has put law-enforcement officials around the country on alert for any signs of terrorism, was one reason for reacting to the letter.

In California, the FBI is investigating the bombing of a Labor Department employee's truck on Friday, just hours after his office got a call from a man who said, "Timothy McVeigh lives on," referring to one of the suspects in the Oklahoma bombing.

But the letter sent to the Florida university also referred to Ramadan Abdullah Shallah, a former adjunct professor of Middle Eastern politics who left the Tampa campus last year to become the leader of Islamic Jihad, a radical organization that has waged a terrorist war against Israel.

Whitewater Flows On

Senator D'Amato Acts to Revive Inquiry

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York and chairman of the banking committee, says he will move to revive the stalled Whitewater investigation under the auspices of that committee, raising the prospect of months of new hearings that could embarrass President Bill Clinton as he campaigns for re-election.

Mr. D'Amato, who also headed the special Whitewater investigating committee until its authority expired in February, said Monday that he would ask the banking panel to authorize its own investigation. He said the move was necessary because of "stonewalling" by Democrats over reviving the special committee.

Democrats, insisting on a guarantee that the investigation will not be continued beyond early June, have blocked the panel's reactivation.

The minority leader, Senator Thomas A. Daschle, Democrat of South Dakota, described the investigation as a "political witch hunt that has gone on for too long," but he conceded that Democrats cannot block the banking committee from taking over the investigation.

Unlike the full Senate, where a determined minority with 41 votes can block virtually anything, it takes only a simple majority to authorize banking committee action. Republicans control the panel, 9 to 7.

Mr. D'Amato's move followed weeks of fitful negotiations — and a gradual narrowing of differences — between key figures in both parties on terms for reauthorizing the long-running inquiry into the role of the president and his wife in the Whitewater land development project and its entanglement with a failed Arkansas savings and loan.

Under the D'Amato proposal, the committee would be empowered to look into the activities of any Arkansas financial institution from 1978 to 1993 and to examine the Whitewater Development Corp., any relevant administration investigations, any "interference or obstruction" by the administration and all Whitewater-related activities of the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, where Hillary Rodham Clinton was a partner.

■ Former Clinton Aide Testifies

A former aide to Mr. Clinton when he was governor says he agreed to cooperate with Whitewater prosecutors because it was cheaper than fighting them in court, The Associated Press reported from Arkansas.

Stephen Smith devoted almost as much time on the stand Monday to the pressure he was under from prosecutors as to his testimony about an illegal loan that was used to pay a debt he shared with two Whitewater defendants.

Mr. Smith, now a communications professor at the University of Arkansas, said Whitewater prosecutors initially told him in 1994 that he was not a target of the investigation and interviewed him at length. Then a prosecutor called back. "He said his office intended to charge me with a felony," Mr. Smith said.

Pleading guilty to a lesser charge was a cheaper way out, he said. "The maximum penalty for a misdemeanor is $1,000, which would have been considerably less than going to trial."

Away From Politics

• **Texas officials** said Tuesday that an outbreak of the Ebola virus in monkeys at a breeding facility in Alice posed no threat to humans.

Health officials quarantined the facility, which houses 5,000 monkeys used mostly for medical research. A strain of the disease was found in two of them. *(Reuters)*

• **Two Marines who refused to give a mandatory blood sample** for a DNA registry said they feared the "genetic dog tags" would be used for more than identifying servicemen's remains. Corporal John C. Mayfield 3d and Corporal Joseph Vlacovsky will be court-martialed. *(AP)*

• **Women make up 52 percent of the U.S. population** but were involved in only 15 percent of front-page newspaper stories in 1995, according to a survey sponsored by Women, Men and Media.

Men also dominated local and business pages, the report said. The figure for women in last year's survey was 19 percent. *(AP)*

• **A legal group founded by the National Rifle Association** gave $20,000 for the defense of Bernhard Goetz, who is being sued in New York by a man who was left paralyzed after Mr. Goetz shot him in a Manhattan subway 12 years ago. *(NYT)*

Calling Convict Unfit For Trial, High Court Repeals Death Sentence

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — States must let criminal defendants avoid trials if it is more likely than not that they are mentally unfit, the Supreme Court ruled Tuesday as it overturned the murder conviction of an Oklahoma inmate.

Ruling unanimously, the justices said Oklahoma made it too hard for a convict to prove that he should not have stood trial because of mental incompetence.

Oklahoma law requires criminal defendants to prove by "clear and convincing evidence" that they are unable to take part in a trial in a meaningful way.

But the decision found that standard to be too stringent. Instead, the court said, criminal defendants must be allowed to avoid trials if they prove by "a preponderance of the evidence" that they are mentally unfit.

Oklahoma is one of only four states that imposed the clear-and-convincing standard. The others are Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Most states and all federal courts use the standard called for by the Supreme Court.

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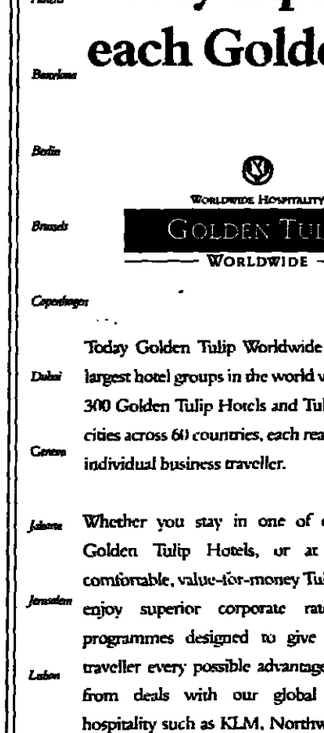

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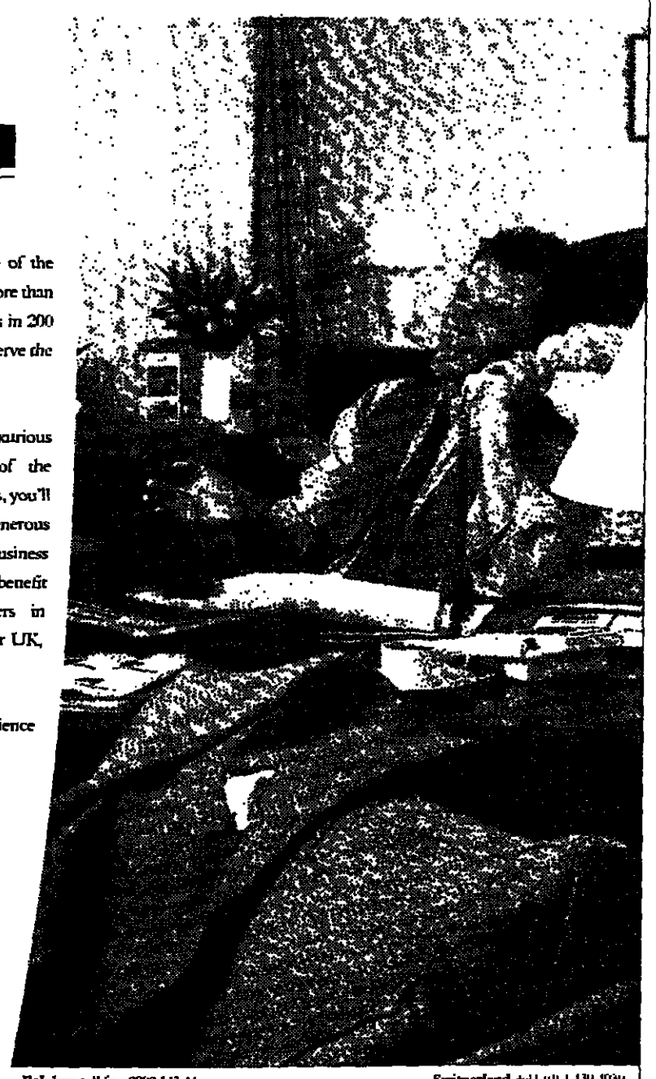

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High Alert for Clinton Trip

Tokyo Shows It's Still Shaken by Gas Attack

By Mary Jordan and Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Anyone who doubts the extent of the security crackdown in Tokyo this week should talk to the man who threatened to immolate himself Monday at the U.S. Embassy.

The man wrote to The Washington Post last week to announce that he intended to set fire to himself on the day before President Bill Clinton's arrival here, to protest everything from the atomic bombings of World War II to the U.S. military presence in Okinawa.

Police officers grabbed the man, who was not carrying any gasoline or matches, out of a crowd of thousands at a central Tokyo train station, and put him on a train back home. But in case he somehow found his way back, two policemen went to the embassy gates, ready with fire extinguishers.

Tokyo is sealed tight this week as Mr. Clinton; his wife, Hillary; Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher; Commerce Secretary-designate Mickey Kantor; and hundreds of other American government officials and staff members arrive for the U.S.-Japan summit meeting.

More than 22,000 police officers, double the normal force, are on duty. Manholes miles from where Mr. Clinton will walk or drive have been sealed. The Chrysler dealership Mr. Clinton will visit Thursday has been thoroughly inspected.

Because Japan is still skittish from last year's poison gas attacks on the Tokyo subway system, security is especially tight. Even through the cult guru believed responsible for those attacks is in jail (his trial is scheduled to start next week), the incident that killed 11 people and injured 5,500 has given the police a new enthusiasm for security.

On Monday, a day before Air Force One was scheduled to land at Haneda Airport, every car entering the busy airport was checked, its hood and trunk opened. There are not only parking restrictions outside the airport, but standing restrictions inside it.

Even though Mr. Clinton will not be riding the subway, train stations have been a major focus of the tightened security. There is some concern that a radical group could stage a similar subway attack to draw worldwide attention.

More than 500 garbage cans have been removed from stations, to make it harder to conceal a bomb or poisonous gas. Even many stand-up ash tray and vending machines were removed or closed. Six thousand coin lockers have been shut until the Americans leave.

Police buses, painted battleship gray with all windows covered with heavy steel mesh, have lined the streets near the U.S. embassy for days. When one of the sound trucks used by Japan's ultranationalists to blare propaganda appeared at the embassy Monday, two police buses formed a wedge to block the gate. A dozen officers ran into the street in front of the buses, while other officers sprinted to spread large metal barriers across the road.

The police also have written to every registered rifle and sword owner and asked them to keep their weapons at home this week. As they have for previous summit meetings, the police even informed carpenters who own nail guns, which must be registered with police, that their tools should not be carried outside this week.

At the Okura Hotel across the street from the embassy, more than 400 of the 873 guest rooms have been rented out to American officials in town for Mr. Clinton's visit.

A hotel spokesman, Kazuo Takahashi, said the entire 1,600-person staff would be on duty almost nonstop during the president's stay. He said the staff has been given one guideline: "Even one mistake cannot be allowed."

Yoshikazu Tsuno/Agence France-Presse

Okinawans protesting U.S. bases on their island at a rally in Tokyo, where Mr. Clinton arrived Tuesday. The United States is to cut back its presence on Okinawa.

For Korean Defectors, South Is a Tough New World

By Teresa Watanabe
Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — B.G. Bae thought he was home free after he made the perilous 16-hour swim to escape the forbidding Communist regime of North Korea. He was pulled from the Yon Baek River by South Korean guards, who hailed him in 1981 as a "brave defector." They gave him meat. They offered comfort and care in the 18 lonely months he spent in their custody as they painstakingly debriefed one of North Korea's first defectors.

But when Mr. Bae was finally freed to fend for himself, he discovered how deeply decades of division into a Communist North and capitalist South had splintered 4,000 years of Korean history. The culture, values and even language had diverged in ways beyond his understanding.

Untrained to think for himself, Mr. Bae was paralyzed on his first day at work when he was asked to come up with company safety guidelines. Unaccustomed to capitalistic connivance, he was swindled out of almost $60,000. He could not even understand the language completely, because South Koreans use some Chinese characters and have absorbed a range of foreign words, terms like "shampoo" or "soccer."

Other defectors tell of encountering similar problems — being stymied by modern wonders, stressed by South Korea's competitive society and plagued by guilt over leaving loved ones behind.

Their experiences illustrate the hardships that defectors face in the free but bewildering South as well as the formidable tasks challenging Seoul as it braces for hundreds or even thousands more escapees. With the regime of the North Korean leader, Kim Jong Il, tottering under severe shortages of food and fuel, some senior officials have defected this year and raised expectations that many more will follow.

Many of the Northerners find that life in the South is a checkered landscape of con artists and fierce competition, a confusion of modern conveniences and a frenetic pace that leaves less time for deep friendships and family life.

"South Korea is a capitalistic society; people are busy and don't have time to explain things," Mr. Bae said.

> **'In North Korea, they tell you exactly what to do and how to do it. It took me 10 years to learn the free-market system, and even now I have problems.'**

Mr. Bae, a former radio operator in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, plotted his escape after secretly monitoring South Korean broadcasts and hearing freewheeling discussions of religion, politics and business as well as the nation's spectacular climb as an industrial power.

"In North Korea, they tell you exactly what to do and how to do it," said Mr. Bae, who now owns a successful broadcast equipment manufacturing firm. "It took me 10 years to learn the free-market system, and even now I have problems."

Yet he says his experience, however trying, was probably better than that of more recent defectors. A rarity at the time, Mr. Bae was showered with government money — 100 times his monthly salary — and gifts from the public. He was provided 24-hour guards for two years; they became like brothers and helped him ease into the new life. He also had a marketable skill, having been trained as an engineer in North Korea and having two years of work experience in Moscow.

But defectors today get less money, virtually no job training and no orientation into capitalist fixtures such as competitive pricing. According to two recent academic surveys, more than two-thirds say they have not adapted to jobs; equal numbers report stress, largely stemming from feelings of guilt and loneliness over leaving family and friends behind.

Their limited numbers have, until now, kept the problem manageable, but that stands to change. The South Korean leader, Kim Young Sam, said recently that at least 700 people were waiting to defect to Seoul, while other media reports estimate that more than 1,000 North Koreans are hiding in China. According to government figures, 759 defectors now live in the South.

General Gary Luck, commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, testified North Korea recently before a U.S. congressional subcommittee, and said:

"As we watch the severe food shortage develop, the question is not will this country disintegrate but rather how it will disintegrate: by implosion or explosion? And when? We worry that in a very short period, this country will collapse or take aggressive actions against the South in a desperate attempt to divert attention from its internal situation."

Either scenario could push a flood of refugees out of North Korea — there are 10 million families divided by the 38th Parallel — and experts say the stream has already begun.

Several conspicuous defections this year have shaken Pyongyang and raised have questions of just how secure Kim Jong Il is. The defections have also prompted Seoul to begin grappling with the tricky and largely unanswered questions of how to absorb thousands of people needing jobs, housing, welfare support and education.

Unlike earlier defectors, who tended to be soldiers, fishermen or farmers, many of the current escapees represent North Korea's elite.

The most notable departure involved Sung Hye Rim, 59, Kim Jong Il's former wife. She left a villa in Geneva in February to seek asylum with her sister and niece.

In January, at least seven people defected to Seoul. They included Hyon Song Il, a diplomat in the North Korean Embassy in Zambia and son of a high official of the Korean Workers' Party.

Since then, Pyongyang has reportedly sealed its borders even more tightly.

Korean authorities have begun identifying schools and public halls that could be used as refugee shelters. Kim Kyung Woong, spokesman for South Korea's National Unification Board, said officials were also scrambling to improve their orientation programs for defectors, which have until now mainly focused on showcasing South Korea's economic might through tours of industrial facilities. Seoul has also provided jobs, apartment rental assistance and a settlement fund that has ranged from $20,000 for the average defector to $260,000 to one pilot who escaped in a MiG-19 jet in 1983.

As the number of defectors grows, along with mounting evidence of their adjustment difficulties, officials have asked psychologists, economists and political scientists to create a more extensive training program, the unification board spokesman said.

Kim Ji Il, whose Russian fluency landed him a lucrative job in a trading company here, said the cutthroat competition has been a strain. "In North Korea, they wait for you and help you out, but here no one teaches you how to do things," he said. "It's your responsibility, and if you don't do it, you'll be left behind."

BRIEFLY ASIA

UN Is Told of Torture in Burma

GENEVA — Forced labor, torture and arbitrary killing are still widespread in Burma, a United Nations human rights investigator said Tuesday.

Presenting a report to the UN Human Rights Commission, the investigator, Yozo Yokota, said: "Detailed reports, testimony, photographs, video evidence and a variety of physical evidence I have seen indicate that the practices of forced labor, forced portering, torture and arbitrary killing are all still widespread in Myanmar."

"I continue to be concerned about the serious restrictions imposed upon the enjoyment of civil and political rights," he added.

Mr. Yokota, a Japanese law professor who serves as the commission's "special rapporteur" on Burma, or Myanmar, as it is called by its military government, last visited the country in October, meeting with senior government officials and opposition leaders, including Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize winner. He said he was very concerned by reports from Rangoon suggesting that the level of "political intimidation and repression" had been rising since that visit. *(Reuters)*

China Warns U.S. on 'Troubles'

BEIJING — Beijing urged Washington on Tuesday not to create "new troubles and difficulties" in bilateral relations, three days before a meeting between Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, said at a briefing for reporters that China was calling on the United States to "ensure that the issue of Taiwan will not cause new troubles and difficulties to the bilateral relationship." *(Reuters)*

Taleban Agrees to Talks in Iran

KABUL — The rebel Taleban militia has agreed to send a delegation to Tehran for talks aimed at reaching a settlement with the Afghan government, Deputy Foreign Minister Alaeddin Boroujerdi of Iran said Tuesday.

Mr. Boroujerdi, who arrived in Kabul on Monday for a 36-hour visit, did not say when the talks would be held.

He said he hoped there could be "a comprehensive understanding with cooperation between all the Afghan parties involved" in factional fighting. *(Reuters)*

Indian Party Rejects Coalition

NEW DELHI — India's governing Congress (I) Party, facing polls predicting it will lose its majority in coming parliamentary elections, warned Tuesday that a coalition government could create political and economic chaos.

Foreign Minister Pranab Mukherjee and a party spokesman, Vithal Gadgil, told business leaders that coalitions lead to chaos and only the Congress Party, which has ruled India for all but four years since independence in 1947, could provide stability.

"We are going to have a clear majority and we are going to form a government on our own," Mr. Mukherjee said, brushing aside a series of opinion polls pointing toward a badly split Parliament following elections that are to start on April 27. *(Reuters)*

Sean Vidmangasan/Agence France-Presse

LEADER'S BIRTHDAY — President Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga opening a Colombo exhibit on her mother, Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandanaraike, right, who turns 80 on Wednesday.

VOICES From Asia

Shen Guofang, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, shrugging off protests by opponents in Hong Kong who accuse Beijing of excluding democratic voices from talks on Hong Kong's future: "There is no ground to lose confidence in Hong Kong, worrying that any kind of chaos or unrest would arise after 1997." *(Reuters)*

Pen Yeth, undersecretary of state at the Cambodian Ministry of Culture, calling for protection of newly discovered cave temples dating back as far as the 6th century: "Once local people learn of the discoveries, there is a risk that they will attempt to steal from or vandalize them. We have called on local authorities to provide armed security to protect the temples." *(AFP)*

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EUROPE

London to Roll Out the Century With a Big Wheel

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Deciding to roll in the millennium in a big way, London is preparing to build a 500-foot-tall Ferris wheel — the largest in the world — that would rotate continuously on the south bank of the Thames and provide nearly 1,400 presumably nonacrophobic riders with spectacular views of the city's landmarks.

The plan calls for the giant wheel to be up for only five years, from 1998 to 2002, although historians might point out that the Eiffel Tower, designed for the International Exposition of 1889, was theoretically also a temporary structure.

The project is not for the aesthetic purist who might prefer the more classical lines of Charles Barry's Westminster clock tower that houses Big Ben (320 feet or 97 meters tall) or Christopher Wren's dome crowning St. Paul's (384 feet, 117 meters) or even Horace Jones's garish but distinctive Tower Bridge (a mere 120 feet, 36 meters).

But it will offer what the others lack — a central vantage point from which to survey them and all of London. In fact, a passenger perched at the top would have, weather permitting — which is no small caveat here — a view of 60 miles (96 kilometers), taking in everything from Windsor Castle in the west to the Thames barrier and Gravesend in the east.

The idea of the giant wheel, promoted by boosters who predict that it will draw 2 million paying passengers a year, has been bouncing around on drawing boards and computer mock-ups for two years. But it will receive a big push on Wednesday, when British Airways will announce the underwriting of a substantial part of the cost of £9.5 million ($14.3 million).

As designed by David Marks Julia Barfield Architects Ltd., the wheel would turn constantly at a low speed, allowing people to hop on and off. Sixty capsules would carry up to 960 riders on a single rotation lasting 20 minutes, while historical and sightseeing commentaries play.

The architects believe that 60 percent of the energy to drive the wheel could be derived from harnessing the tidal flow of the Thames and that solar power would be used to heat and cool the capsules.

The wheel would set a new record for height. The current record holder is the Cosmoclock 21 in Yokohama, Japan, which is 344 feet, 6 inches tall. In the United States, the tallest is the Texas Star in Dallas, at 212 feet, 6 inches.

The London site is in the Jubilee Gardens between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges, a stone's throw from Parliament. It will form part of a vast regeneration of the south bank that includes the new Tate Museum of Modern Art, to be built in an existing power station; refurbishment of the South Bank Arts Center by Sir Richard Rogers; the new Globe Theater that will open next year, and even an Olympic-size swimming pool floating on the river.

The Millennium Commission, which derives funds from the new national lottery and is expected to hand out some £1.6 billion by the year 2000, is not contributing to the project. The only block to construction might come from objections raised at public hearings, but so far few critics have turned up.

Petros Makaka/Reuters
Javier Solana Madariaga of NATO, right, talking with President Algirdas Brazauskas of Lithuania in Vilnius Tuesday.

Apathy Is Winning In Italian Campaign

Reuters

ROME — After voting in general elections in 1992 and 1994, Italians face the prospect of marking their ballots on Sunday with apathy.

"There are a lot of disillusioned voters out there," said Giorgio Calo, managing director of the Directa polling institute. "Italians don't believe in politicians' promises. They have no confidence in them."

As a result, Mr. Calo said, voters are tuning out the campaign, which in its final days has been reduced to an exchange of insults between candidates of the center-right Freedom Alliance and those of the center-left Olive Tree grouping.

A Directa survey of voters, commissioned by the financial newspaper Il Sole 24 Ore and published Monday, indicated that only 13.4 percent of the respondents were following the campaign closely.

A slightly higher percentage, 14.7, said they were not following it at all, while 71.7 percent said they were following it some or a little. An additional 0.2 percent had no opinion.

The telephone survey of 1,188 people conducted last week was not affected by a ban on opinion polls after April 1 because it did not address voting intentions.

Will the large undecided vote, which some estimates place as high as one-third of the electorate, affect turnout?

Mr. Calo predicted that some people will stay home, but not as many as one might think: "Italy has a long tradition of high voter turnout. In the end, they'll pull themselves together and vote."

Franco Ferrarotti, a sociology professor at La Sapienza University in Rome, agreed.

"There is a certain degree of disenchantment, but then Italians have never trusted their politicians," he said. "They are rather reasonable about this. They think, 'What can we do? They may be mediocre or dishonest, but this is what we have so we'll vote anyway.'"

Gabrielle Antinolfi, a 32-year-old employee of the CISL trade association, is one of the undecided voters. He would not say whether he planned to abstain Sunday.

"We've seen so much corruption and inaction that it is difficult to see where to vote," he said.

Mr. Calo said he expected a small drop in turnout, to about 80 percent from more than 85 percent in the 1994 election.

Russia Still Hostile to NATO Moves

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Despite hints that Moscow is becoming flexible about NATO's planned expansion, the most recent public statements by Russian leaders still reflect deep uncertainty in the Kremlin and do not appear to point to the emergence of a Russian bargaining position, NATO officials said Tuesday ahead of President Bill Clinton's arrival in Moscow this week.

The only "breakthrough, if you can call it that, is the new insistence among Russian officials that they want a 'dialogue' with NATO on the issue," an allied official said.

That word, first used late last month by President Boris N. Yeltsin on a visit to Norway, is seen as the most promising sign so far of an evolution in Russian thinking.

But Russian officials, including Foreign Minister Yevgeni M. Primakov, in a talk 10 days ago at a Moscow think tank, have continued publicly to echo another Yeltsin statement in Norway: that former Soviet satellites should settle for political links with NATO and rule out military ties. That way, Mr. Primakov told his largely Russian audience, "NATO may get bigger, but it won't be stronger."

That suggestion was rebuffed Tuesday by Javier Solana Madariaga, NATO's secretary-general, who said during a visit to the Baltic states that countries in the alliance "are not in part of it or half of it or a third of it."

The Baltic states fear that, despite their insistent demands for membership, they will be left out of the first wave of countries invited to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But NATO officials insist that they will not give Moscow a veto about who gets in or on what terms.

"So far, what the Russians are demanding contradicts everything that the Central European states want and we want," a NATO ambassador said Tuesday.

While Western officials have been skeptical of any significant change in Russian objections before presidential elections in June, Mr. Primakov's comments at the Moscow Institute of World Economy and International Relations prompted diplomatic speculation this week about a possible psychological shift toward bargaining over expansion.

While noting that Mr. Primakov's talk appeared to be the first time that Russian demands had been packaged as a single list that might resemble a negotiating position, NATO officials said that the public rhetoric remained hardline and that they were unaware of any new private signals from the Kremlin.

"We're interested in cooperating with the Russians, but not in giving them a political victory," he added.

Mr. Primakov, who has alternated between threats and demands about NATO expansion, also said in his talk that the alliance, in thinking about enlargement to Eastern Europe, should stick to a pattern set by German unification: Bonn banned the stationing of nuclear weapons in Eastern Germany, the building of such military infrastructure as air bases or the permanent garrisoning of troops, except the Bundeswehr.

"We've already pointed out to the Russians that this model doesn't apply anymore because when the GDR became part of NATO, there was a Warsaw Pact, not a group of new democracies trying to find a secure footing inside the alliance," a German official said Tuesday, referring to the former German Democratic Republic, or East Germany.

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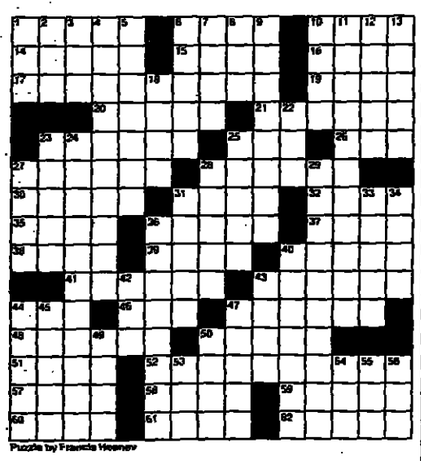
ACROSS

1 Gave a face lift
6 Barter
10 Amazes
14 Swiftly
15 Rock's Turner
16 Coo's partner
17 Swell, formally?
19 First name in jazz
20 Existence
21 Kind of radio show
23 Imperfect
25 X
26 Professional suffix
27 Actress Brennan
28 1991 movie "—— & Louise"
30 Up, in baseball
31 "The Red"
32 Madame Bovary
35 Difficult journey
36 Looked suspicious
37 At a distance
38 Withered
39 Sneaker brand
40 In unison
41 Tire patterns
43 18-and-over crowd
44 Turf
45 It might need refining
47 Go too far, with "it"
48 Pants line
50 Pancake relative
51 Phoned
52 Olympics vehicle, formally?
57 Boy or girl preceder
58 Creative start
59 Film actress Anders
60 Look with effort
61 Sonneteer
62 W.W. I battle site

DOWN

1 Dominion, in old India
2 Govt. watchdog grp.
3 Block
4 Conversation starter, maybe
5 Early Mormon land
6 Military defense
7 Museum add-on
8 What's more
9 Worker's due
10 Famed fratricide victim
11 Place to put money, formally?
12 Island in New York Bay
13 Perspective
18 —— Bien Phu, Vietnam
22 Be unwell
23 Bishop topper
24 Way of cooking, formally?
25 It may be fine when company comes
27 Chow
28 Ways of London
29 Makes the grade
31 Piano exercise
33 -man defense
34 Consort of Aphrodite
36 Finger food
40 With skill
42 Dawn goddess
43 Have one's say
44 Junk
45 Emulate Pliny the Younger
47 Mountain nymph
49 Food thickening agent
50 One with a handle
53 Harem room
54 Roman household god
55 Opposite WSW
56 Govt. lawyers



Puzzle by Francis Heaney

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz.

Solution to Puzzle of April 16

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Dutch Support Homosexuals

THE HAGUE — The Dutch Parliament voted Tuesday to allow homosexuals to marry.

By 81 to 60, the deputies asked the government to lift a ban on marriage between men or between women.

The government wants to give all people with long-term relationships outside traditional marriage the legal protection the matrimonial state brings. *(AFP)*

Britons Reassured on AIDS

LONDON — Thousands of Britons who rushed to hospitals and AIDS clinics last week after doubts were raised about the reliability of HIV testing have now been reassured that they are safe, the government said Monday.

Health Minister John Bowis told Parliament that out of 25,000 samples tested with a questionable kit, more than 90 percent had now been retested.

"All but three cases have been reconfirmed as negative," Mr. Bowis said. "Those three are being further investigated." *(Reuters)*

French-Dutch Accord on Drugs

PARIS — France and the Netherlands, at loggerheads over liberal Dutch drugs laws, have agreed to a trial exchange of customs agents for three months, French officials said Tuesday.

Three French agents began work Monday in a customs office in Rotterdam while two Dutch officers are working in a customs office in Marseille.

Drugs are illegal in the Netherlands, but modest amounts of marijuana may be openly bought. The police there routinely ignore possession of small quantities of cocaine and heroin.

France says the Dutch policies make it easy to smuggle illegal drugs into France. *(Reuters)*

Austria Rehabilitates Royalty

VIENNA — Austria scrapped on Tuesday a law ending nearly 80 years of exile for the Habsburg imperial family.

The law was imposed in 1919 after the defeat of the Austro-Hungarian empire in World War I.

The law applied to members of the imperial family who were born before Nov. 12, 1918 and who had never renounced their right to the throne. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

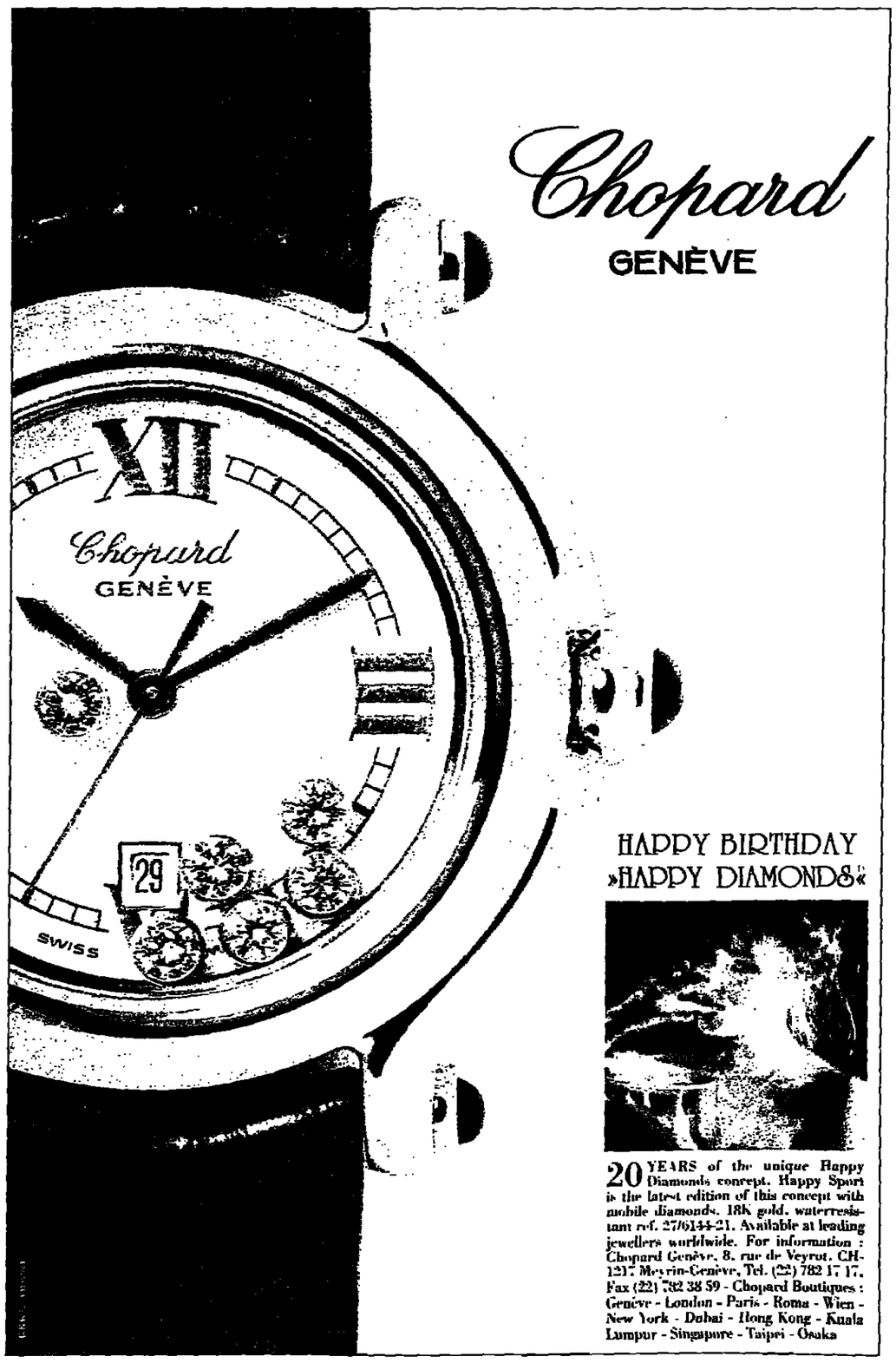
European Union events scheduled for Wednesday:

STRASBOURG: Weekly meeting of European Commission. The main topics on the agenda are the interior market and flexible working time and job security.

STRASBOURG: Full session of European Parliament continues with discussions about "mad cow" disease and the results of the Turin summit meeting.

STRASBOURG: The humanitarian aid commissioner, Emma Bonino, meets Charles Aznavour, the French singer who is acting as Armenia's "ambassador-at-large" responsible for humanitarian issues.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP



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INTERNATIONAL

Refugees Flee Attack on Monrovia Haven

The Associated Press

MONROVIA, Liberia — Forces loyal to Charles Taylor launched a new attack Tuesday on a barracks holding about 10,000 people, sending refugees fleeing what they though was a safe haven.

Firing mortar shells and other truck-mounted artillery, the fighters had advanced to about 200 meters from the barracks around three hours after the fighting began at 7 A.M., witnesses said.

Fighters inside the barracks, loyal to Roosevelt Johnson, another faction leader, fired back. There was no report of casualties. Dozens of people, including children, were seen fleeing from the barracks where refugees, West African peacekeepers and some foreigners were being held captive. It was not clear how many were being used as human shields.

"These people will have to stop fighting," said Joseph Brimah, a Liberian who was one of the first to flee with his son. "They can't kill everybody in the barracks."

There also were reports that fighters loyal to Mr. Johnson were gathering southeast of the capital. A United Nations source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said fighters from the Krahn ethnic group might be headed toward the capital.

The source also said radio intercepts indicated that factions were keenly aware that 23,000 tons of food are stored at Monrovia's port by the UN World Food Program.

In the Mamba Point section of the capital, looting that has forced aid organizations to leave the country continued, with Mr. Taylor's fighters joining in, witnesses said.

Some residents have formed their own vigilante groups, carrying machetes and standing guard over their property.

"We are tired of thieves coming to take out things; we're not going to take it anymore," said Lansana Sassy.

A government spokesman Monday criticized the United States' emergency evacuation, in which 408 Americans and 1,560 other foreigners have been flown to safety in neighboring Sierra Leone since civil order broke down April 9.

"We do not think that the crisis is deep enough to warrant the airlift of people," said the spokesman, Reginald Goodridge.

A U.S. helicopter with 14 American Embassy workers flew out of Monrovia on Monday for the 64th mission of the evacuation. Ambassador William Milan remained behind with 18 security officers to guard the embassy compound.

U.S. Navy amphibious craft are to reach Liberia's Atlantic coast later this week, delivering 1,500 Marines to help secure the Embassy.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian foreign minister, Tom Ikimi, accused the United States on Monday of failing to provide enough financial or technical aid to peacekeeping forces in Liberia. He warned that the 10,000 peacekeepers might be forced to pull out.

Phillip Littleton/Agence France-Presse

APARTHEID ON TRIAL — Police helping a woman who was crippled during the apartheid era to enter the East London City Hall on Tuesday where South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission held a second day of hearings on abuses committed during the years of the white-minority government's rule.

Vitamin C: Latest on the Ideal Dose

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — How much vitamin C is enough? Is it the 60 milligrams a day — the amount in half a cup of fresh orange juice — that is America's current recommended dietary allowance, the 30 to 40 milligrams that some nutritional biochemists think it should be, the hundreds of milligrams that millions of Americans now take as a daily supplement or the thousands of milligrams that the late Dr. Linus Pauling believed would protect against serious illnesses, including cancer?

A new government-sponsored study, by far the most comprehensive to date, says none of the above. The study, directed by Dr. Mark Levine and published Tuesday in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, found that the "optimal" daily intake of vitamin C was more like 200 milligrams, although only about 10 milligrams are needed to prevent vitamin C deficiency.

The researchers at the National Institutes of Health, who manipulated the vitamin C levels of seven young men, also concluded that daily doses above 400 milligrams "have no evident value" and that amounts of 1,000 milligrams (1 gram) or more could be hazardous.

"This means Linus Pauling was all wrong, at least with respect to healthy people," Dr. Levine said. "He had the best of intentions, but he did not have the science to support his hypothesis."

Colombian Rebels Kill 31 Soldiers in Ambush

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — Rebels in Colombia ambushed a military convoy near the border with Ecuador, killing 31 soldiers and wounding 16 in one of the bloodiest clashes between rebels and the army in recent years, the authorities said Tuesday.

The attack on the six-vehicle convoy took place Monday night near the town of Puerres, 570 kilometers (355 miles) southwest of the capital, Bogotá. The rebels exploded charges placed on the road as the convoy passed by and then fired machine guns, the military said.

The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, the largest of several rebel groups that have been fighting the government for three decades, was believed to be responsible, Colonel Mario Hugo Galan, a local army official, said on RCN radio.

Guerrillas exert control over vast areas of rural Colombia. But they rarely attack large cities and pose no real threat to the government.

Still, several groups have stepped up attacks in recent weeks. President Ernesto Samper asked Congress on Monday to extend special emergency powers to fight rebels and crime. The powers would ease search restrictions and increase sentences for criminals.

Another Royal Divorce

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Duke and Duchess of York are to divorce, their lawyers said Tuesday.

The necessary legal proceedings are under way and it is expected that the marriage will be ended by the end of May, the lawyers said.

Prince Andrew, 36, the second son of Queen Elizabeth II, and his wife, the former Sarah Ferguson, 37, were married in 1986 and separated in 1992.

They have two young daughters, Princess Beatrice, 7, and Princess Eugenie, 6, who will continue to live with their mother. *Prince Andrew will "participate fully in their upbringing,"* the lawyers said.

The duchess, who has become one of the most criticized and unpopular members of the royal family, has chosen not to use the title "Her Royal Highness" after the divorce. She will continue to be known as the Duchess of York, the lawyers' statement said.

The divorce is listed for a hearing Wednesday in High Court Family Division in London. A palace spokesman said the queen had not written to the duke and duchess in the same manner she wrote to Prince Charles and Princess Diana calling for an end to the marriage.

"They have agreed, after more than two years' separation, that their marriage should formally be ended," the statement said. "The decision by the duke and duchess is a personal one, and theirs alone."

"At the express wish of the duke and duchess and in the interests of their children, which they regard as of paramount importance, no further statement will be made or information provided.

"The children will continue to live with the duchess, and both parents will participate fully in their upbringing," it said.

The queen has been informed of the decision to divorce and was said to be "saddened" by the news.

Buckingham Palace said the duke and duchess remained "close friends" and were under no pressure from the queen or other members of the royal family to divorce.

Financial arrangements were "entirely a personal matter" and were not being discussed with news organizations, the lawyers said.

PLO Works on New Charter

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In a move laden with symbolic importance for Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization will adopt a new charter to replace the current document that calls for Israel's destruction, a senior aide to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, said Tuesday.

The 450-member Palestine National Council, the PLO's widest policy-making body, is scheduled to meet in Gaza on Monday to discuss changing the charter, officially called the Palestinian National Covenant.

Under the Israeli-PLO self-rule accords, the charter must be changed by May 7th.

"We will draw up a new covenant, and we will strengthen our national goal in this covenant by establishing an independent Palestinian state," Tayeb Abdel Rahim, the secretary-general of the Palestinian presidency, said Tuesday at Al Azhar University in Gaza.

He is in charge of consultations with PLO factions in advance of the council meeting, and his remarks indicated how Mr. Arafat intends to keep a commitment he gave when he signed the agreement with Israel in 1993.

In a letter then to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Mr. Arafat declared that the PLO recognizes Israel, and he undertook to submit to the council "the necessary changes in regard to the Palestinian Covenant."

Instead of amending the charter, which is filled with clauses denying Israel's right to exist, Mr. Arafat is apparently planning to replace it.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres is scheduled to meet Mr. Arafat later this week for the first time since he suspended political contacts with the Palestinians after a spate of suicide bombings in Israel by Muslim militants. The two leaders are expected to discuss Israel's closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the delayed Israeli withdrawal from parts of Hebron, and the planned changes in the covenant.

Canceling the clauses calling for Israel's destruction has been a central Israeli demand, and carries significant weight in public opinion in Israel. Israelis doubtful of Mr. Arafat's readiness to make peace often cite the covenant as proof that he is still bent on their destruction.

Adopted in 1964 and amended in 1968, the covenant vows to pursue "armed struggle" to "purge the Zionist presence from Palestine," and declares that "the establishment of Israel is fundamentally null and void."

U.S. to Step Up Military Navigation

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The secretary of defense, William J. Perry, has ordered the air force, the army and the navy to install airline-type navigation and recording devices on all military planes that carry passengers, along with advanced navigation equipment that is not yet in wide use, a senior air force official said Tuesday.

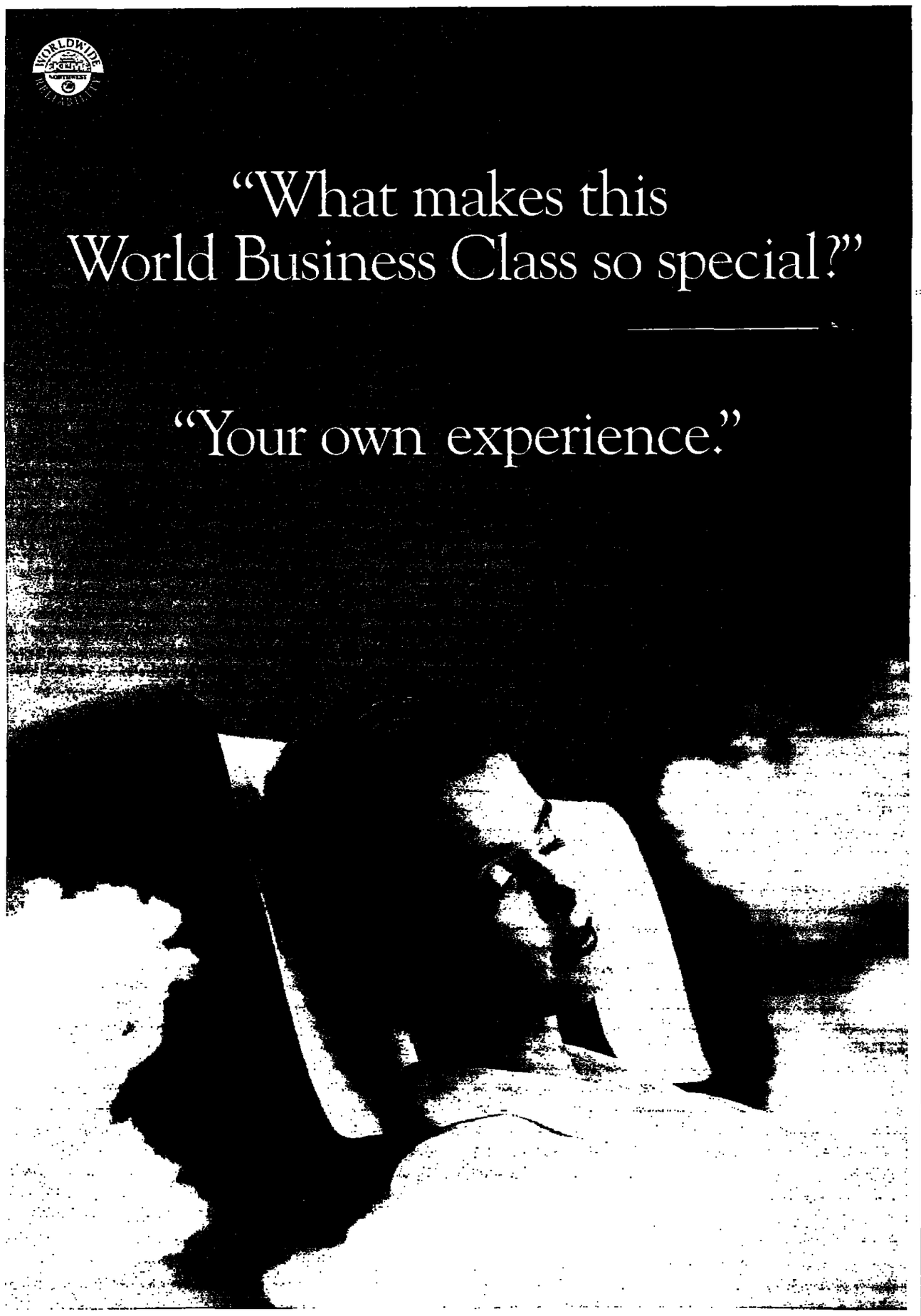
The order came in letters dated April 9, six days after an air force transport carrying Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown and 34 other people, crashed on approach to Dubrovnik airport, killing all aboard. The plane, a slightly modified Boeing 737, did not have a cockpit voice recorder or a flight data recorder, or equipment that would have let it use the Pentagon's navigation satellites. The air force said the reason was cost.

It did have a ground proximity warning system, which sounds an alarm if the plane is too low, but the senior air force official said that the defense secretary was now ordering far more advanced versions, which include a computer database of terrain all over the world.

The advanced device couples the database with knowledge of the plane's position, speed and direction, to give 60 seconds warning if it is heading into a mountain.

The official also played down the idea that the crash was caused by bad weather. Asked by a reporter whether it was "the storm of the century," as some local accounts put it, the official said, "The weather reported at that time was not uncommon in this area of the world."

He also said that no evidence has emerged thus far of any malfunction in the rudder, the part that is suspected in the crash of two civilian 737s, a USAir plane in Pittsburgh in 1994, and a United Airlines plane in Colorado Springs in 1991.



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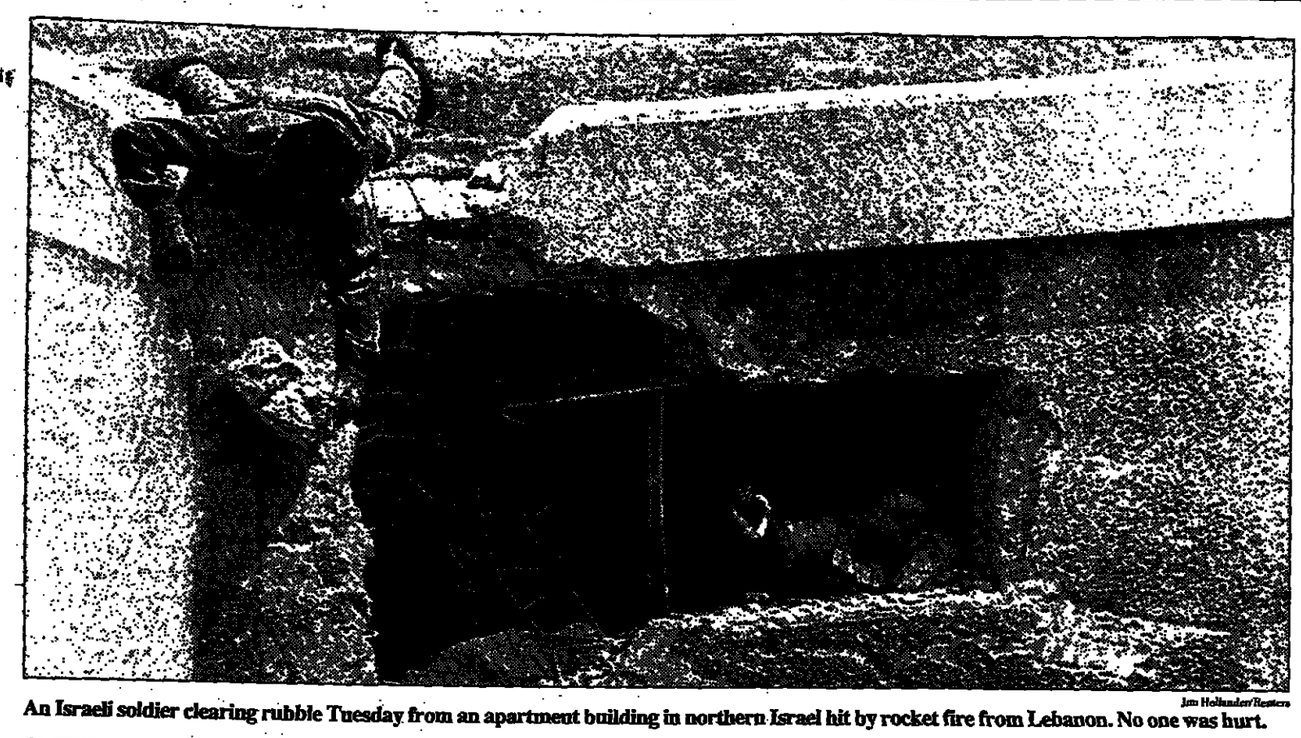


Jim Hollander/Reuters

An Israeli soldier clearing rubble Tuesday from an apartment building in northern Israel hit by rocket fire from Lebanon. No one was hurt.

LEBANON: *Beirut Gets U.S. Proposal for Cease-Fire as Israel Presses Raids*

Continued from Page 1

the region: the disarming of Hezbollah and a cessation of guerrilla attacks against Israeli soldiers inside the 15-kilometer (9-mile) "security zone" that Israel maintains inside Lebanon, and a Syrian guarantee for the agreement, along with a mechanism to enforce it.

The proposal retained for Israel the right to attack Hezbollah if the group resumed guerrilla activities. At the same time, Israel undertook to open discussions on withdrawal from the buffer zone if Lebanon managed to provide security for nine months, and to take steps toward reviving peace negotiations with Syria and Lebanon.

The proposals could not be officially confirmed. But the official Lebanese news agency reported that Lebanon's prime minister, Rafik Hariri, in Saudi Arabia on a continuing tour of Arab and European capitals to muster support, was skeptical about the initial offer. "Our first impression is that there is a difficulty in accepting it in its current form," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Hariri did not specify his reservations, but it was unlikely that Syria, whose 35,000 troops in Lebanon make it the key player in any agreement, would agree to having Hezbollah disarmed, which would amount to a defeat that neither the guerrillas, nor their Iranian sponsors, would allow. The Syrian president, Hafez Assad, has repeatedly insisted that the organization is within its rights in fighting to oust Israel from inside Lebanon, and the guerrillas have figured as one of his cards in any negotiations for a peace with Israel.

After the last Israeli incursion in 1993, the unwritten cease-fire agreement barred attacks on civilian targets, but left Hezbollah free to operate inside the buffer zone, an arrangement that enabled the guerrillas to claim victory in the fighting.

This time, too, Mr. Assad would presumably insist on leaving Hezbollah free to confront the Israelis and their Lebanese Christian allies of the South Lebanese Army, at least within the buffer zone. Israeli commentators said that Israel would demand an unambiguous end to any attacks on northern Israel, and guarantees for this from Lebanon and Syria, including their participation in some formal supervisory mechanism. The Israelis were also expected to insist on the freedom to respond anywhere to an attack by Hezbollah.

"We have a clear and defined target," the Israeli prime minister, Shimon Peres, said after meeting with Prime Minister Abdel Karim Kabariti of Jordan.

"There will not be firing on residents in Israel, and they shall not use civilian settlements to fire on our forces."

Raid That Darkened Beirut Signals Strategy: Ten Eyes for an Eye

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

KIRYAT SHEMONA, Israel — On a day when Israeli jets turned the lights out in most of Beirut, a Hezbollah rocket did electrical damage, too, in Kiryat Shemona, the largest of the northern Galilee towns. It cut the cable supplying electricity to Kehilat Eli Cohen, a synagogue here.

Israeli Army spokesmen described the cut cable as an attack on "electrical infrastructure in northern Israel," and a government statement cast the destruction of the Beirut power station as Israel's direct response.

That large discrepancy in scale is typical of the emerging pattern in Operation Grapes of Wrath, the name Israel has chosen for its bombardment of Lebanon. Israel is signaling its weaker neighbor that Lebanon will suffer tenfold or a hundredfold when Lebanese territory is used for attacks that disturb Israel's northern communities.

About 9,000 residents of Kiryat Shemona have fled to temporary quarters out of range of Hezbollah rocket fire, and most of the remaining 13,000 spend their nights in underground shelters. In Lebanon, as many as 400,000 civilians have been driven from their homes by Israeli attacks.

Roughly 140 Katyusha rockets have fallen on Israel since Thursday, far more than in the rest of the year to date. In that same time, Israel has fired more than 5,000 rounds of artillery into Lebanon and flown many hundreds of bombing sorties.

Israel estimates its economic loss at less than $2 million in damage to buildings, cars and the tourist trade in the north. Lebanon's rebuilding costs have not been measured yet, but they certainly will be much greater.

Even in loss of civilian life, Lebanon has fared far worse. No one in Israel has died in a recent rocket attack, although not for lack of trying by Hezbollah. Israel, despite saying it sought to avoid innocent casualties, has acknowledged killing about 20 Lebanese civilians; Lebanon counts 30 civilian dead.

At Kiryat Shemona's run-down Crown of the East, an outdoor café where some residents defied the rockets to enjoy a sunny afternoon, such comparisons did not sound amiss. Having left bomb shelters against municipal advice, six men gathered to smoke and eat olives and argue that their army should have hit the Lebanese harder and sooner.

"If you don't beat an Arab into obedience, he'll always be on top of you," said Yifrah Albert, 61, who said he knew the Arab mentality because he emigrated from Morocco when he was young.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his ministers would never put it so crudely, but they acknowledge that the design of their thrust now includes targets intended to wreak economic harm on Lebanon as additional pressure on its government to act to curb Hezbollah.

Israel's public diplomacy seeks to cast the tactic as a matter of tit for tat. One principle the cabinet approved to govern the war was that "if Israeli civilian facilities are hit, there will be no immunity from strikes on parallel Lebanese facilities."

But Mr. Peres has signaled that "parallel" did not mean proportionate.

"Hezbollah embarked on an illusion," he said, "in which they thought they had the advantage in terms of weapons. If they have Katyushas, we have better missiles. If they have pickup trucks, we have better vehicles. And if we have to create an advantage, then we will do all that we have to do to create that advantage."

Shalom Dadon, 34, was inside the Eli Cohen synagogue Monday when a rocket hit just outside. Besides cutting the electrical cable, the explosion shattered a stained glass facade depicting the 12 tribes of Israel and sent Mr. Dadon tumbling to the floor.

"I fell down; I couldn't see anything," he said. "I saw darkness. It's not funny. It really was a miracle."

Yeltsin to Fly the Red Flag for Veterans

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, fighting an uphill campaign against the Communist Party leader Gennadi A. Zyuganov, will let the red flag of the former Soviet Union fly side by side with the Russian tricolor at formal ceremonies marking World War II victories.

According to Russian news agencies and television reports, Mr. Yeltsin, who trails the Communist candidate in polls for the June 16 election, intends to sign a decree allowing a red "Victory Flag" to be displayed in a salute to veterans and pensioners for whom the Soviet banner is a potent symbol of victory over Nazi Germany.

It was unclear whether the flag would display the hammer and sickle.

The move is another stab by Mr. Yeltsin at the buoyancy of Mr. Zyuganov's candidacy, which has been based on a nostalgia for the former Soviet Union and a longing for its great-power status, especially among pensioners and the elderly, who have suffered economically in recent years. According to Interfax, quoting sources, Mr. Yeltsin believes the red flag has "become the symbol of the Russians' loyalty to their country, the continuity of Russian history and the unity of generations."

It is also the flag that Mr. Yeltsin ordered removed from the Kremlin on Dec. 26, 1991, after the collapse of the Soviet Union and the resignation of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Since then, the red, white and blue Russian tricolor has flown. But red flags will be allowed at patriotic holidays early next month, including the May 9 celebration of the World War II victory.

Weekend polls showed that Mr. Zyuganov remained in the lead, although Mr. Yeltsin has now moved solidly into second place.

Warning that a return to Communist power would be a disaster for Russia, Mr. Yeltsin has at the same time emphasized social welfare and played down the free-market reforms that have hurt the elderly.

The Kremlin announced Tuesday that Mr. Yeltsin had signed a decree doubling compensation payments for pensioners at the bottom of the economic ladder and had ordered the government to send a law to Parliament raising all pensions by 10 percent.

COMPLEX: *What's Inside That Ural Mountain?*

Continued from Page 1

dreds of millions of dollars to help the cash-starved Russian government dismantle old nuclear weapons. To win approval from Congress for the money, the Clinton administration has had to certify that the Russians are not undertaking new military projects that go beyond their defensive needs.

The project is also being carried out despite complaints from members of the Russian Parliament that the government does not have the money to comply with new treaties slashing strategic weapons and mandating the destruction of chemical weapons. "We can't say with confidence what the purpose is, and the Russians are not very interested in having us go in there," a senior U.S. official said in Washington.

"It is being built on a huge scale and involves a major investment of resources. The investments are being made at a time when the Russians are complaining they do not have the resources to do things pertaining to arms control."

The Russian Defense Ministry refuses to say anything about the project, which is proceeding with virtually no public debate.

Asked to respond to written questions, the Defense Ministry replied: "The practice does not exist in the Defense Ministry of Russia of informing foreign mass media about facilities, whatever they are, that are under construction in the interests of strengthening the security of Russia."

The Defense Ministry also declined to say whether Parliament has been informed about details of the project, such as its purpose and cost, saying only that it receives necessary military information.

For all the secrecy surrounding the Yamantau project, it is too vast to escape notice by the local press, although the nature of the facility has remained unclear.

The project has been variously described by present and former Russian officials as a mining site, a repository for treasures, a food storage area, a dump for nuclear materials and a bunker for leaders in case of nuclear war.

According to the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, the project involves the construction of a railroad, a highway and towns for tens of thousands of workers and their families.

Whether the project is worrisome from a military perspective is a question that divides U.S. specialists.

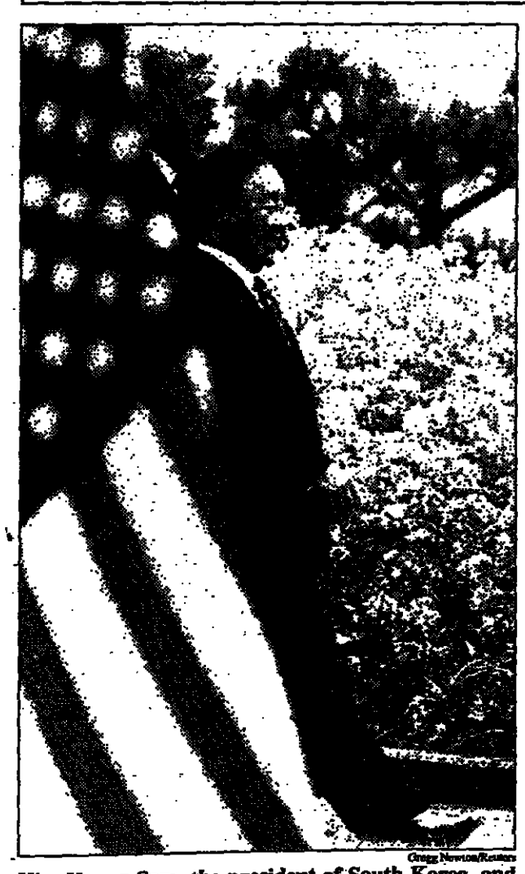
Senior Pentagon officials say they believe that it will serve as a command and control center for nuclear weapons and a bunker for military leaders.

According to this view, the project appears to be defensive. During the Cold War, the United States also developed a similar system.

NYT

Some officials believe that the project may even make the military balance more stable by reducing the Russian military's worries about a surprise attack.

But other top administration officials are worried, asserting that the Russians have refused to provide a full accounting of the project.



Gregg Newton/Reuters

Kim Young Sam, the president of South Korea, and Mr. Clinton strolling on Tuesday on Cheju Island.

CLINTON: *Japan's Support*

Continued from Page 1

base, two communications centers, a port and other military properties on Okinawa, where the rape provoked protests against the U.S. military presence.

And it opened the door for Japan to consider broader ways of cooperating with the United States during a war in East Asia, with the two nations agreeing to review a set of 1978 guidelines for defense cooperation.

American officials have called the review a potential breakthrough since Japan has long held that its constitution would prohibit any involvement in such a military operation.

The signing of the declaration is the centerpiece of Mr. Clinton's visit to Japan, which is designed to reaffirm that the United States has a major security role to play in Asia, and to showcase Mr. Clinton's prestige as a foreign policymaker.

The trip has also underscored some of the foibles of political timing.

Mr. Clinton was originally supposed to make his visit in November, but canceled because of the confrontation with Congress over the budget. Since then, some of the outrage provoked by the rape has waned. Japan has a new prime minister more attuned to America's view of regional security.

And China's recent military exercises in the Taiwan Strait as well as North Korea's incursions into the Demilitarized Zone have raised concerns throughout the region and a focus on defense policy.

Mr. Clinton arrived here Tuesday evening for his second visit as president after a brief stopover in South Korea, where he and President Kim Young Sam of South Korea proposed peace talks that would include the two Koreas, China and the United States.

Later Wednesday, the president and Hillary Rodham Clinton were to be welcomed by Emperor Akihito at the Imperial Palace before Mr. Clinton's meeting with Prime Minister Hashimoto and the signing of the security declaration.

Before he leaves Thursday evening, Mr. Clinton also plans to speak to American troops aboard the aircraft carrier Independence, address Parliament and visit a Chrysler showroom to highlight his efforts to open Japanese markets to American autos and make the argument that Japanese benefit by open markets.

A key component of the security agreement is the American decision to hand back 20 percent of its holdings on Okinawa.

The functions and personnel of those bases are to be transferred to bases in other Japanese towns so that the total number of American troops in Japan will remain unchanged at 47,000.

Japan has agreed to pay the costs of the base closings and personnel transfers.

And the security declaration also incorporates an agreement for Japan and the United States to share food, transportation, refueling, medical care and weapons parts during peacetime, bringing Japan's self-defense forces into greater partnership with the American military.

KOREA: *South's Acceptance Opens the Way*

Continued from Page 1

include economic aid as well as military moves such as pulling some troops back from the front lines.

But the two leaders announced no immediate aid Tuesday for North Korea, which would have been helpful in easing the famine that could lead to a collapse of the country. A South Korean official said his nation has decided not to give any more rice to North Korea unless it responds positively to the peace talk proposal.

President Clinton also reaffirmed Tuesday that the United States would not talk with North Korea alone about peace, thereby seeming to rule out the option that North Korea prefers.

Moreover, administration officials said Tuesday that evidence suggests that North Korea is now controlled by its military, not by the Foreign Ministry or others who might be more inclined toward peace.

On the military front, signing a peace treaty would help eliminate the threat that war could be reignited. North Korea has already denounced the 1953 armistice agreement that has governed the truce. It recently sent heavily armed troops into the joint security area in the Demilitarized Zone, a violation of the armistice.

A peace treaty would not lead to an immediate reduction of the 37,000 troops now based in South Korea, U.S. officials said.

Prospects have been raised for peace before. In late 1991 and early 1992, the two Koreas negotiated and signed an agreement calling for reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and denuclearization of the peninsula.

But the agreement broke down once North Korea threatened to pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1993.

BEEF: *Mass Slaughter Barred*

Continued from Page 1

billion pounds, 70 percent of which will be paid by the EU. On Tuesday the government set compensation payments to the owners of those older animal, £500 ($750) a head. An expected 15,000 such animals a week are expected to be incinerated.

The crisis started in March when British ministers admitted a possible link between "mad cow" disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and a fatal human brain disorder called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

The government's new policy toward what it clearly regards as unreasonable demands from its European partners won quick backing from British farmers' groups. "This sends a signal to Europe that we are not going to sit back and see our beef industry destroyed," said Ray Barrowdale, a spokesman for the Beef and Livestock Commission, the industry trade group.

Moves to slaughter entire herds earned harsh criticism from the British Veterinary Association, which has likened it to the "burning of witches."

Last week its president, Bob Stevenson, warned that mass slaughter would involve thousands of healthy animals.

As the damage continued to mount, the government announced Tuesday that in addition to paying farmers for animals to be culled, it will compensate the hard-pressed slaughterhouse industry with a £110 million package.

Mr. Hogg said the moves were designed to buy and destroy £132 million worth of unsold meat now sitting in slaughterhouse meat lockers.

Without those measures, he said, "we risk the disorderly collapse of the sector."

■ France to Kill Calves

France said Tuesday that it would destroy 70,000 calves born in Britain to prevent their meat from being sold, Reuters reported from Paris.

"These British-born calves that we have previously quarantined will now be destroyed so they cannot be sold," the agriculture minister, Philippe Vasseur, told Parliament.

RECIPES: *In Beijing, Food Fit for an Empress*

Continued from Page 1

Embassy in for lunch, a high-powered American business delegation or senior government and Communist Party officials with bookings for a late-night table. The last relatives of China's last emperor, Pu Yi, were regulars, too.

"They came here to eat and said it was just like it used to be in the Forbidden City," Mr. Li said, smiling.

The restaurant is the only one known to serve imperial cuisine. The reason has to do with the secrecy surrounding recipes from the royal court, most of which were passed down the generations by word-of-mouth.

"He knew the palace recipes very well," Mr. Li said. "But no one was allowed to take anything out of the Forbidden City. He told his secretaries about the recipes.

"My grandfather passed it on to my father and my father to me," he said. Mr. Li now only supervises. His daughter, a doctor, dropped out of her profession to take over the full-time cooking. Another daughter and son have opened a restaurant in Australia using the same recipes.

The recipes include a rare whale's tooth and shark's fin soup, ingredients for which must be imported from Hong Kong; a Mandarin fish; a baked version of the traditional Peking Duck — less greasy than the roasted kind; deep-fried lotus root; an imperial Chinese pancake, and glazed walnut kernels.

The lavish imperial banquets of the Ching, China's dynasty from 1644 to 1912, developed into 365 dishes, but those were later pared back to just over 100.

During the rein of Cixi, the famed empress dowager, 128 cooks were employed, each specializing in making just a single dish for his entire life, to meet the empress's demands for perfection.

Mr. Li once had a complete list of all the recipes. But during the Cultural Revolution, and Red Guards entered his home, beat him up and stole everything except the bed — including his cherished recipes.

He reconstructed what he could of the recipes — about 60 — and they form the basis of today's menu. But he laments the 100 or so that are missing forever, especially the soups and desserts that never will be tasted again.

OBITUARY

Richard Nelson Thomas,

born in Omaha Nebraska on March 3, 1921 passed away in his sleep on Tuesday April 9, 1996. Dr. Thomas, who had been based in Boulder since 1957, completed his studies at Harvard University with the degrees of B.S. (1942) in Physics and Ph.D. (1948) in Astrophysics.

In 1963 he received the Gold Medal for Exceptional Service from the U.S. Department of Commerce. He was a member of the American Astronomical and American Physical Societies as well as of the Royal Astronomical Society and International Astronomical Union and a Corresponding member of the Society Royale des Sciences de Liège.

He held senior positions at many research centers including HAO & NIST in Boulder and the Institute d'Astrophisique de Paris in France. He was instrumental in founding JILA (Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics) in Boulder. He also held teaching positions at the University of Utah, Harvard University, University of Colorado, University of Paris and Collège de France in Paris. He was a frequent guest speaker and organizer of numerous international symposia.

Professor Thomas was the author of numerous papers on Celestial Mechanics, Ballistics, Astroballistics, Aerodynamics, Astronomy and Astrophysics, and Non-Equilibrium Thermodynamics. He is also the author of three books and the editor of a monograph astrophysics series.

Richard N. Thomas is survived by his wife, Nora, step daughter Anush and daughter, Bess Alta. He is remembered as a loving and caring husband and father and a devoted friend by his family and friends.

In memory of Professor Thomas, a memorial scholarship fund has been established for Astrophysics students at the University of Colorado. In lieu of flowers, donations should be made to the Richard N. Thomas Memorial Scholarship Fund at the CU Foundation, P.O. Box 1140, Boulder, CO 80306.

Arrangements directed by Crist Mortuary of Boulder.

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Israel Should Stop

The Israeli government had a point to make — that it would greatly raise the cost to Lebanon of continued Hezbollah shelling of Israeli towns — and it has made it. The retaliatory attacks that began last Thursday were continuing on Tuesday, producing casualties, destroying valuable economic targets and pushing hundreds of thousands of Lebanese out of their homes. In this hard way the Israelis have given the Lebanese authorities full incentive to realize that the previous status quo, which left Hezbollah terrorists as the *ultimate arbiters of border peace and* security, is no longer acceptable. There is no call to generate more casualties or refugees. This is enough.

The Lebanese authorities are, as usual, pleading that their state's weakness renders them unfit to police the Hezbollah bands. They deserve sympathy, but their alibi will not do. It dumps upon Israel a burden of vulnerability and insecurity that no self-respecting state can be expected to carry for another's political convenience. A state cannot simply absolve itself, by its own pronouncement, of its elementary international responsibilities.

The Israelis put a huge burden of insecurity and vulnerability on the Lebanese. But there is a clear way to lift that burden: to leash Hezbollah. The Israeli purpose in southern Lebanon, after all, is not conquest but the reassertion of Lebanon's sovereign authority over its own territory. The Israelis have a large interest in building up Lebanon as a nation.

That leaves Syria as the party most responsible for both Israel's and Lebanon's border insecurities. The Syrians have 35,000 troops in Lebanon, and they have the power, if they would only assert it, to turn off the arms and support from Iran's revolutionary regime that sustain Hezbollah. Damascus protests that it is merely assisting Hezbollah's legitimate claimed purpose of ousting Israeli troops and clients from the "security zone" that Jerusalem runs in southern Lebanon. This is a phony claim. Hezbollah's military provocations in Lebanon create the Israeli interference that the organization then *pretends to be responding to. Every*body in the Middle East knows this.

The United States and its European allies have supported, in the name of regional stability, the arrangements by which Syria dominates Lebanon. They *should accept that Syria has misused* its grant of tolerance, and make Lebanon's recapture of its own south from Hezbollah a diplomatic priority. This is the purpose of diplomatic contacts now in train. Lebanon is using the poor man's weapon, the government's likely collapse, to stir the Syrians to bring Hezbollah to heel.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Defeat for Bribery

The United States has successfully pressured its allies to stop subsidizing corruption. West European governments routinely allow companies that pay bribes to win business contracts from foreign officials to deduct those kickbacks from their taxable income. Last week the OECD countries agreed to end tax-deductible bribes. That does *not go nearly as far as America, which* outlaws foreign bribery altogether, would like, but it is a big first step.

Industrial countries outlaw bribes within their borders, but only the United States bars companies from paying bribes to foreign officials. That noble stance puts American business at a disadvantage when competing for a foreign contract against businesses that operate under no such constraints. The United States has labeled the payment of bribes a trade barrier and is fighting to get its trade partners to end the practice completely. The Clinton administration says it has identified about 100 cases between April 1994 and May 1995 in which American companies lost business to those that paid bribes to foreign officials in order to win contracts in the construction, telecommunications and other lucrative industries.

So far, the United States has acted unilaterally — losing business but having a limited impact on corruption. By bringing the other major industrialized countries along, the anti-corruption campaign will pack more wallop and remove American companies as a special target of retaliation. The best way to fight corruption is to present a united front. That way the pressure on offending governments to clean up their act is maximized and the businesses of no one country are victimized. The administration's lobbying may not end foreign bribes, but its multilateral approach is smart.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

North Korean Decline

It would be a mistake to push too hard or — and this is more important — expect too much from new approaches toward North Korea.

The Korean Peninsula remains volatile. Hundreds of thousands of troops face each other across the Demilitarized Zone, pretty much as hostile now as when the Korean War ended in 1953. Recent armed incursions by North Korean soldiers into the zone, in violation of the armistice agreement, reminded South Koreans of the continuing danger. The presence of U.S. troops there makes the tension a very real issue for America. The question is what, if anything, can be done to defuse that tension.

Washington has correctly made clear that it will not cut Seoul out and negotiate directly with Pyongyang, as *the regime there would wish. A policy* toward North Korea has to be fashioned jointly by South Korea, the United States, Japan and, in some wise, China and Russia, with Seoul taking the lead. And in some ways, South Korea is well-positioned to act now. President Kim Young Sam's ruling party has just survived a parliamentary election with smaller-than-expected losses. His nation's economy is vibrant, its per capita GNP around $10,000 and growing steadily. (In the United States the figure is about $25,000.)

What is not known is whether North Korea is in a position to respond to any overtures. The Communist nation's economy has been shrinking since 1989 or 1990, and while information is hard to come by, its per capita GNP is less than a fifth of the South's. Russia and China have opened full relations with the South, essentially jilting their own satellite. No one is sure whether the dictator Kim Jong Il, or anyone else, truly controls the country. One expert compares North Korea to a nation on autopilot, and heading down.

Without economic reform, then, *North Korea is heading for collapse. But* the isolated rulers in Pyongyang may fear, with good reason, that even modest reform also would mean collapse, at least for their regime. Any opening to the outside would quickly cause North Koreans to wonder why their cousins to the south are so much better off.

It is clearly in the world's interest to hope for a soft landing for North Korea's descending plane. To that end, South Korea could take the lead in showing Pyongyang what it might gain, in investment and other inducements, if it undertook reform. A four-nation dialogue could end the present diplomatic stalemate, while helping to persuade China that Washington is not seeking to isolate or "contain" it. At the same time, no inducements should be offered to North Korea merely for refraining from misbehavior, such as the incursions into the Demilitarized *Zone. There is little to be gained from* extending the life of a regime that is unable or unwilling to change.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Europe Hates the Medicine

The medicine Europe needs is fairly obvious: cutting back the generous social welfare provisions that put Europe at a competitive disadvantage. Jacques Chirac's solution would use international trade regulation to impose the same provisions onto the rest of the world. Rather than look for ways to make the French worker more competitive, Mr. Chirac would work to make the Indian or Philippine worker more expensive. Little wonder that Asia regards the European Union with such distrust. If Asia and the United States have had more success in creating jobs, perhaps it is because they are just old-fashioned enough to believe that people who don't work should not be rewarded for it.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

How to Rescue Liberia? Disarm the Warlords

By Jeffrey Goldberg

WASHINGTON — George Boley stood in a clearing in a Liberian rain forest and said that he was misunderstood. "I am not a warlord," he told me in late 1994. "I don't know why they use this term to describe me."

Behind the self-proclaimed chairman of the wildly misnamed Liberian Peace Council stood 40 of his soldiers. Most were teenagers, some as young as 11. All were armed, many were drunk. "These are professional fighting men," he said, without irony.

Mr. Boley, who holds a Ph.D. in educational administration from the University of Akron, Ohio, is most assuredly a warlord, as are the other Liberian faction leaders who have driven their country back into chaos.

Fighting in the capital, Monrovia, has killed untold numbers. A UN spokesman said 60,000 Liberians were "roaming the streets, seeking shelter where they can." UN troops have evacuated a thousand Americans and other foreigners. But the United States must take stronger action to restore peace.

The civil war began in 1989 when Charles Taylor, the warlord of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, invaded from neighboring Ivory Coast. The next year, Liberia's dictator, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, was killed. That set off six years of gang warfare among several factions.

A peace accord struck in Abuja, Nigeria, last August was supposed to end the war. It handed Monrovia over to the warlords, who agreed to share power peacefully. But they never came through on their pledge to disarm their supporters. So it was inevitable that violence would erupt this month after Mr. Taylor sent his men to arrest a rival, Roosevelt Johnson, on murder charges. Mr. Johnson's faction has indeed murdered civilians. But so have Mr. Taylor's fighters.

The fault for this new spasm of violence rests mostly with the warlords, of course, but the United States is also to blame. Last year it refused to adequately finance a disarmament effort by the United Nations and the West African peacekeeping force that has been in Liberia since 1990.

The peacekeeping force, with soldiers from nine countries, successfully defended Monrovia from a 1992 attack by Mr. Taylor's faction. It is now demoralized, cash-strapped and undermanned. Its ground forces, which once stood at 12,000, are down to 5,000 or so poorly equipped men. Their commanders are for the most part Nigerian army generals and widely considered to be corrupt.

For Liberia, the best scenario would have U.S. Marines occupying Monrovia. But with Somalia still fresh on Americans' minds, this is probably not politically feasible. Still, a strong West African force of about 15,000 men could disarm the ragtag factions and weaken the warlords.

This would take U.S. cash and equipment — from ammunition and food to armored vehicles and helicopters. America would also have to send military trainers and communications equipment to Ghana and other willing and capable West African nations.

All this would cost more than $20 million. But in the past six years Washington has poured almost half a billion dollars of humanitarian aid into the country, not including the cost of the *current evacuation* — the third such operation since 1989.

America has a special responsibility to Liberia, which was founded in 1847 by freed American slaves. Liberia was also a key American ally in the Cold War, and $500 *million in American aid* propped up the brutal Doe regime.

The only way to end the terror is to take the guns away. If Washington helps West African troops do so, not a single U.S. soldier would be endangered. It would ultimately cost less than airlifting Americans out of Monrovia every time the city explodes.

The writer, a contributing editor for New York magazine, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

American Policy for Asia Has to Be More Than Trade Policy

By Richard N. Haass

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton is in Tokyo on a mission to repair the United States' strained relations with Japan. Fortunately, the administration has indicated that he will jettison his long-standing trade-first focus and concentrate for now on the strategic relationship between the countries.

But this belated effort to reinvigorate America's most important Asian alliance will be for naught unless both countries agree on specific steps to restore stability to the region, and unless the administration shifts away from its trade-centered policy permanently.

Mr. Clinton and his advisers — especially Mickey Kantor, who served as U.S. trade representative until being named commerce secretary last week — have largely ignored the political and military dimensions of the relationship and have focused almost exclusively on America's trade deficit.

In this, the Clinton administration is hardly unique. The Bush administration also stumbled badly in an awkward attempt to force Japan to open its markets. But the situation has grown more tense, and at the worst possible time.

North Korea is on the verge of economic collapse, and three times this month its soldiers have entered the Demilitarized Zone separating it from South Korea. This may or may not be part of a larger plan, but we cannot rule out a suicidal attempt to force reunification. Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto should agree on a plan to deliver food and humanitarian aid to North Korea, but also publicly state that any attack would mark the North's demise.

China's economic boom is a major concern, as economic power tends to translate into political and military power. Only America and Japan, working together, could contain a belligerent China. This week they should work out a plan for sanctions and Japanese support of possible American military action if China uses military force against Taiwan.

Mr. Clinton must also help Japan become more active in world affairs. This means encouraging Tokyo to expand its Self-Defense Force to take on a more meaningful role in United Nations peacekeeping operations. In return, he might pledge to help Japan eventually get a seat on the UN Security Council.

And Mr. Clinton should press Japan to help isolate Iran's rogue government, by refusing to reschedule overdue loans and refusing to provide further credits to the country's electrical industry.

It is vital that the United States not slip back into its trade-first ways when the current crises pass. An administration that treats Japan like an adversary sends a powerful signal that America's most important alliance in Asia has ended. Such an attitude is bad for trade. It feeds protectionist sentiment in both countries and ignores the fact that American exports to Japan have increased by 35 percent in the last three years.

Over time, a Japan alienated from the United States would become more assertive and independent in its foreign policy and economic expansionism. It would also be less likely to support American-sponsored regional efforts.

America would be smarter to take its trade concerns to the World Trade Organization, where it would gain the support of European and Asian nations also frustrated by Japan's protectionism. It is easier for Japan to make face-saving concessions in a global forum than to appear "defeated" in bilateral talks.

When it comes time to talk trade in Tokyo, Mr. Clinton should enlist Mr. Hashimoto in working toward giving the WTO broader jurisdiction over claims of unfairly restricted competition.

The Cold War may be over, but political and military concerns are not obsolete. American foreign policy in Asia must be more than trade policy. Indeed, trade always suffers during instability and conflict.

The writer directs the national security program at the Council on Foreign Relations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For Japan and America, Make Security Benefits Reciprocal

By Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr.

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The United States proceeds on the assumption that it has leverage to induce Japan to open its market further, but many leading Japanese seem to feel otherwise. In a telephone conversation with me last week, a high-level Japanese official who recently returned to Japan *after a tour of duty abroad* reported his shock at the lack of respect for the United States that he is finding among Japanese trade negotiators.

"In interministerial meetings in Tokyo," he said, "officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry are openly urging that Japan refuse to negotiate with the United States on important trade issues such as semiconductors and photo film, arguing that the United States is a paper tiger with no real negotiating leverage remaining."

Behind this attitude lie several important developments.

First, the Japanese trade surplus has peaked and will probably decline steadily over the next several years. As a result of the strong yen, and the bursting of the financial bubble that has raised the cost of capital in Japan, *Japanese industry is mov*ing a significant part of its production capacity offshore and often shipping products back home. Thus, Japan has become a net importer of television sets, VCRs and air conditioners, and Japanese auto companies are beginning to ship some autos from their U.S. assembly plants to dealers in Japan.

The catch is that the goods are still Japanese-made, and the market remains controlled by Japanese producers.

Nevertheless, this re-export phenomenon, combined with *the partial opening of the Jap*anese market achieved through arduous negotiations over the years, will continue to reduce the Japanese surplus and could even bring Japan's trade into balance in the 21st century. This dynamic leads Japanese negotiators to believe that pressure *to open their markets to reduce* the surplus will steadily lessen.

A second major development has been the advent of the World Trade Organization and its inadvertent creation of a dilemma for the United States.

The current Kodak complaint against Fuji is a perfect example of how this works. Kodak has produced convincing evidence of the operation of a government-inspired and Fuji-led cartel in Japan's film business that is significantly hindering the penetration of the Japanese market by foreign producers such as *Kodak. Kodak filed, and the* U.S. trade representative confirmed and undertook to pursue, a formal trade complaint under Section 301, the unfair trade section of U.S. trade law.

In the past, the United States would have tried to negotiate a bilateral settlement with the potential imposition of sanctions lurking in the background as an incentive to reach an agreement. Under the new WTO *rules, however, all disputes* are supposed to be submitted to the WTO for compulsory arbitration, and unilateral imposition of trade sanctions is illegal.

The problem in the Kodak example is that the WTO has no rules that explicitly deal with market closure caused by cartelistic practices. Thus, if the United States takes the case to the WTO, it may well be rejected as invalid because there are no rules to deal with it.

But if America then attempts to solve the problem unilaterally by imposing sanctions, Japan *could have the U.S. sanctions* declared illegal by the WTO. Knowing this, Japanese officials have refused even to meet with U.S. negotiators on the case, and have effectively told the United States to buzz off.

This is only one case, but the implications are far-reaching. The practices about which Kodak is complaining are present in many other industries in Japan. While the decline of the Japanese trade surplus is a welcome development, the WTO Catch-22 means that competitive U.S. and other foreign firms *will still not be able to penetrate* the Japanese market adequately. Japan could wind up with its trade in balance and still have a relatively closed market.

The upshot of all this is to leave the United States carrying the full burden of Pacific security more or less alone, while it operates at a continuing economic disadvantage and suffers a loss of respect from its trading partners as the economic disadvantage is further exacerbated by the security agreements.

What to do? The United States must find a way to enable the WTO to live up to its billing as the guarantor of open markets and fair treatment. Encouragement and toleration of cartels and cozy insider business practices (coupled with government administrative guidance) effectively nullify formal trade concessions such as tariff reductions and removal of quotas.

It is these kinds of problems, not tariff barriers, that constitute the major trade issues today. By filing the Kodak and other cases under the WTO's rules on discrimination and nullification, the United States can make it clear that it considers these a test of the WTO's ability to assure a truly open trading system.

More broadly, Washington should begin to make clear that in the future, security deals must be mutual and reciprocal. U.S. allies should be just as obligated to defend America as it is to defend them.

Just last week, Japan's Keizai Doyukai, the national association of manufacturers, issued a paper calling for "collective security" (that is, reciprocal) arrangements in the future. The United States should seize on this and adopt it as U.S. policy.

For it should come as no surprise to U.S. allies that a policy is not sustainable as long as America bears all the responsibility for Asian peace while the majority of the economic benefits flow to other countries.

The writer, president of the Economic Strategy Institute, contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Man in Damascus Watches

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The man sits there in Damascus, watching Lebanese and Israelis killing each other, saying not much but knowing a great deal. The Hezbollah rocket attacks and the tough Israeli counterattacks created precisely what President Hafez Assad wanted — a new armed confrontation with Israel, a proxy war in which his country will neither suffer nor be held to account.

On the contrary. In the latest Arab-Israeli conflict, Syria will be the only winner, exactly as he planned.

He knows that without his approval not an anti-people rocket or anti-tank missile reaches the Lebanese Hezbollah from his own stocks or from his Iranian ally. Hezbollah communications, transport and transfer of funds from abroad depend on him. Through Syria's occupation of Lebanon, all this and the very ground Hezbollah uses as its base are controlled by Mr. Assad.

Three years ago, he promised to prevent Hezbollah attacks against Israel as long as Israel did not first hit Hezbollah villages in Lebanon. Hezbollah broke that agreement several times, with his approval. But when it did it again after the suicide bombings, the Israeli Labor government had to retaliate fiercely, or go down to defeat in next month's elections. Mr. Assad knew that, as did everybody in the Mideast.

Washington and Israel know all about Syria's role. No problem — he can count on both to come back after the election, if Labor is returned, asking him to sign a peace treaty and offering the Golan Heights as payoff. His confidence is soundly based. Whatever offense he commits, the West, Israel and the Arab Mideast generally do nothing.

He broke his promise to the Arabs to get out of Lebanon. Nothing happened. He murdered tens of thousands of his countrymen when they challenged his rule in the Syrian city of Hama. Nothing. He made Damascus the capital of Palestinian terrorists. The United States placed Syria on the list of terrorist nations, but its leaders made Mr. Assad an object of pilgrimage.

The Palestinian terrorist Ahmed Jebril broadcasts from Damascus and thoughtfully offers every "Zionist settler" a choice: Get out or become "pieces of stale meat thrown on the sidewalks of Palestine."

Mr. Assad's dictatorship governs through persuasion. On thousands of political prisoners he has used such persuasion techniques as electric shocks, forced insertion of objects in the rectum, and a Syrian specialty, "the use of a chair that bends backwards to asphyxiate the victims or to fracture the spine," to quote from a report by the State Department's valuable Human *Rights bureau.*

How does he get away with it? For one thing, he is plain smarter at the Mideast game than any and all Americans since Henry Kissinger.

The Israelis, not all geniuses on Syria either, did keep him contained and worried by holding onto the Golan Heights. But ever since they agreed to give it up, they don't have much to bargain with, do they, and of course cannot emphasize the total double-cross*ing untrustworthiness of the* man they want to give it to.

Most important is the current basic attitude toward Mr. Assad in Washington and Jerusalem. Both governments have convinced themselves that he is essential to peace in the Mideast. That is dubious, also known as baloney, now that other Arab states have managed to survive the shock of dealing with Israel.

Israeli and U.S. governments want to believe that if he takes back the Golan and signs a peace paper, zip — he will drive fellow terrorists, the Palestinian bands, from Damascus, cease using Hezbollah and Iran as proxy warriors, and forever accept Israel as a neighbor destined to become more powerful economically and politically in his own backyard, whatever the danger this would hold for his dictatorship, hence his own neck.

If you believe that fantasy, it is not hard to believe that the Hezbollah rockets and the Israeli counterattack are merely a matter between Israel and some Lebanese guerrillas, with Mr. Assad just looking on, all bemused.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Bathing Folly

MONTE CARLO — "The folly of indiscriminately prescribing baths, particularly for nervous diseases, arises ... from a frequent misconception of the origin of such maladies and from the error of supposing the same treatment applicable to every patient." Thus spoke M. Raoul Gunsbourg, a theatrical director who spent many years studying and practicing medicine. "It is true our bodies have need of water, and not alone for cleansing purposes ... But is it reasonable to suppose that an indiscriminate use of the bath can have a beneficial effect on every nervous invalid?"

1921: Embassy Sought

BERLIN — Now that the U.S. Government has cash in hand to purchase its own Embassies and Consulates, the Berlin Mission is on the alert to find a suitable permanent home. The best prospect, however, has been lost. It was *the former Austro-Hungari*an Embassy in Unter den Linden, which was the most spacious and attractive Embassy in Berlin. The option expired while Congress was investigating.

1946: Papers Seized

PARIS — Outright confiscation or expropriation of all French newspapers and agencies published during the German occupation was approved by the National Constituent Assembly yesterday [April 16]. The law calls for seizure without prior trial and without remuneration of any of these press establishments. Property thus confiscated is to be held by a National Press Society, composed of working newspaper men and government representatives, whose duty it will be to turn the seized equipment over to needy papers of the Resistance-born press.

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OPINION/LETTERS

The Rest of the World Is on the U.S. Agenda

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's overseas trip this week serves as a healthy reminder that the world is on the agenda for the November election. Indeed, America's is only one of many important upcoming elections around the globe, from Israel to Russia, that can have strong repercussions on each other.

To take the most obvious example, a defeat for President Boris Yeltsin of Russia at the hands of the Communist candidate, Gennadi Zyuganov, in the elections beginning in June could fundamentally alter the dynamic of the U.S. campaign. President Clinton inherited Mr. Yeltsin from the Bush administration, which embraced the Russian leader reluctantly as the successor to its early favorite, Mikhail Gorbachev. But Mr. Clinton has pinned his Russian policy on Mr. Yeltsin and would suffer accordingly if his chosen partner were rejected.

More than that, a return of the Communists in Russia — whatever pledges of good behavior they offered — would be bound to revive some of the Cold War fears the American people happily put aside when the Berlin Wall came down and Mr. Yeltsin stood atop the tank defying the Old Guard in Moscow.

A rash of ethnic conflicts has been unleashed with the end of the Cold War.

Even a partial return of Cold War psychology would be politically damaging to Mr. Clinton and a boost to the underdog in the presidential race, Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas. Senator Dole is the last of the World War II veterans, the final presidential campaigner who is identified with the generation that led the United States and the West successfully through the struggles with Nazism, fascism and expansionist communism. If the world looks as though it may be getting tense again, there could be an almost reflexive response to turn again to that generation of vets to deal with the situation.

But whether or not Mr. Yeltsin stumbles, there is reason to think that the final years of this century will provide many challenges for the president of the United States in trouble spots around the world. We Americans think of North Korea, Iran, Iraq and Libya as worrisome, which they are. But the wave of democratization, the spread of freedom and constitutional government from the old Soviet Union to South Africa, Taiwan and much of Latin America, is beginning to create its own problems. They are likely to become more evident in the next few years.

At least that is the thesis of a provocative essay in the April issue of the quarterly Journal of Democracy by Harvard's Samuel P. Huntington, the author of the 1991 book "The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century."

"Six years after the collapse of European communism," Mr. Huntington writes, America's "euphoric moment has passed," much as it did after World Wars I and II. "A single dominating ideological conflict has given way to a multiplicity of ethnic conflicts, the stability of a bipolar world to the confusion and instability of a multipolar and multicivilizational world, and the potential horror of global nuclear war to the daily horror of ethnic cleansing."

"In this sobering world," he says, "we need to have a sober view of the prospects for democracy and to recognize the possibility that this great third wave of democratization, having brought democracy to some 40 countries, may be losing its outward dynamic and moving from a phase of expansion to one of consolidation."

That in itself would not necessarily be bad news for the United States. But Mr. Huntington's analysis points to three problems that he says are characteristic of new democracies, any one of which could provide serious challenges for the United States and its government.

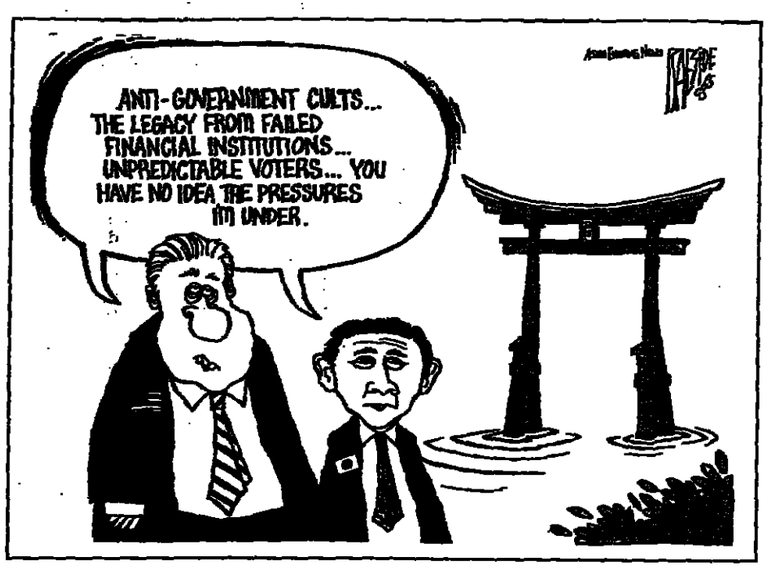
First, he says, the introduction of free elections brings political competition and "in many situations, the easiest way to win votes is to appeal to tribal, ethnic and religious constituencies." What we have seen in the former Yugoslavia — the ethnic rivalries that led to bloodshed and forced the deployment of U.S. and NATO troops — may not be an isolated event but an augury of conflicts to come.

Second, Mr. Huntington writes, in the period since World War II, newly emerging democracies have been more prone to become aggressors against other countries than U.S. theories of democracy admit. The same pressures of public opinion that create internal ethnic conflict also nudge their governments to aggression abroad.

And finally, he notes, the removal of dictatorial controls often leads to a period of social breakdown, the kind of corruption now seen in Russia and in some of the other former Soviet states.

None of this is a formula for tranquillity — or an easy time in foreign affairs in the remaining years of the century.

The Washington Post.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A 'Third Path'?

"Chirac Urges a 'Third Path' on Jobs Policy" (April 2) has to be the most dispiriting economic headline of the year, if not the decade. Can it really be — the mythical "third way" again? Will the European statist establishment never learn?

Jack Kemp, who would likely be Secretary of the Treasury in a Dole administration, once came up with "All The Economics You'll Ever Need": "If you want less of something, tax it. If you want more of something, subsidize it."

Given the extent to which Europe's "welfare state" taxes the employed and subsidizes the unemployed, the only surprising thing about Europe's level of unemployment is that it is not higher.

Socialism by any other name is still socialism, and the only "employment" it is capable of creating is bogus make-work and a ruinous bureaucracy. The best — indeed, the only — thing any government can do to promote employment is to roll up its extortionate tax codes, dismantle its strangulating regulatory edifice and get out of the way.

JACK JOLIS.
Brasschaat, Belgium.

I am shocked at the complacence and arrogance of the U.S. response to President Chirac's proposal of a "third path."

Are these critics totally unaware that they are sitting on a time bomb?

Recent visits to the United States and Britain have convinced me of the fallacy of their success stories.

When financial pundits and management wizards wake up to reality, it will probably be too late to avoid the explosion, or implosion, of a social system that no longer has any regard for the plight of so many citizens.

MICHEL MARCHETEAU.
Paris.

Basic Intolerance

Regarding "Globalization Brings a Need for Global Ethics" (Opinion, March 28):

A group of former heads of government and religious representatives have made a call from Vienna for "affirmative tolerance": to accept and respect others with different beliefs, traditions and habits of behavior. I beg to differ.

Should we tolerate religious or government practices according to which a woman can be stoned to death if she commits adultery or a thief's hands chopped off? Should we, out of respect for tradition, tolerate so-called female circumcision? Should we tolerate atrocities committed by government troops against civilians, or accept corrupt and lying politicians or mass media that knowingly spread disinformation?

Should lily-livered tolerance prevent us from standing up for basic values and principles?

ESKIL SVANE.
Pouzols, France.

Paradise Lost

Regarding "Paradise Lost: Tehran in the Springtime of Before" (Meanwhile, March 20) by Nina Ingwersen:

Ms. Ingwersen's piece came as a breath of fresh air after a 17-year streak in which news about Iran has invariably been bad.

Her unabashed evocation of the life of the rich and privileged Tehranis of prerevolutionary days may provoke some cynical remarks, but that detracts not at all from the downrightness of her sentiments nor the beauty of her prose.

To be sure, Tehran was never a Camelot. But what the Islamic revolution has taken away from Iran is not only its soul but the fair chance that it had of being a leader in the 21st century.

The old elite — largely in exile now — incarnated that chance. It is to the lost dream of those people that Ms. Ingwersen's article is dedicated.

After enduring 17 years of humiliation as an Iranian in exile, I find it hard to feel proud — as she does — of being Iranian; but I am proud of having her as a compatriot.

F. BAKHSHAYESHI.
Paris.

Fly the Dry Skies

In response to *"Unpleasant Skies" (Letters, March 26)*, I feel that many of the problems increasingly encountered on airplanes lie with the gratuitousness with which alcohol is dispensed.

Many people develop a different personality with a bit of alcohol. As everything that is ingested has about double the effect in the air as it does on the ground, quite a bit of alcohol is effectively consumed. As a result, tempers often flare.

I am certainly not a teetotaler, and I look forward to the predinner drink and the bottle of wine to go with my meal. I then fall asleep. However, some people lose whatever common sense they may have had before drinking. I hate to say it, but alcohol-free flights are possibly the answer.

I also have to stand up for flight attendants, some of whom do have terrible attitudes. I think theirs would be a difficult position to be in. I do realize it's their job to deal with problems, but most of us don't have to put up with the kind of abuse they encounter. Give then a break and maybe things will change.

JEAN THOMPSON.
Newcastle, England.

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Whatever Happened to Privacy When Even Loners Have a File?

By John Schwartz

WASHINGTON — It was kind of spooky. Within two hours of our having heard at The Post that the FBI had detained a "Unabomber" suspect named Theodore Kaczynski at his Montana cabin, I had much of the man's life laid out in front of me.

The paper's news research department found Mr. Kaczynski's family's phone numbers in Schenectady, New York, using national phone directories, both on CD-ROM and on-line. His parents' letters to the Chicago Tribune were pulled out of a digital morgue.

MEANWHILE

And other databases contained the particulars of his academic career and abstracts of his mathematics dissertation and scholarly papers. The Library of Congress provided the full text of those documents. Alice Crites, a researcher, even tracked down members of Mr. Kaczynski's dissertation advisory committee. And lots of other news organizations were getting similar information.

In many ways, Mr. Kaczynski presented a challenge for us reporters: He had long ago stopped leaving the paper trails you can find behind most people in America. At the same time, he made some things easier for us pursuers by having an unusual last name, and by living out in the sticks (where people pay attention to strangers and strange folks) instead of in the anonymous cities. Most important, he had attended Harvard University, which probably has the best-tracked student body in the nation.

Though Mr. Kaczynski had not cooperated with Harvard's self-reported alumni records (he gave his last known address as Afghanistan), the names of fellow residents of Eliot House, where he had roomed at the university in the early 1960s, were readily available in alumni directories.

By the end of that night I had reached many of them at home to record their hazy recollections of the man who authorities believe killed three people and wounded 23. My colleague Serge Kovaleski phoned businesses from faxed pages of the Lincoln, Montana, phone book and pulled together more details.

I was awed by the mountain of information we could amass so quickly on such an accomplished recluse. And left wondering — if Mr. Kaczynski left so many footprints, what about the rest of us Americans? And as more of our transactions are conducted on-line — our finances, our correspondence, our medical records — how much can we expect this exposure to grow?

Please don't misinterpret my questions. I'm no admirer of the Unabomber and his conviction that technology is at the root of all social ills. I believe that the inevitable flaws that technology brings along with it can be best cured by improving the technology, not by throwing it away.

In any case, in my reporting I found there are not a few committed human beings keeping personal information from spreading too far.

In a wonderful coincidence, one of the Eliot House residents from the class of '62 turned out to be Robert Ellis Smith, now publisher of the Privacy Journal, which calls itself "a monthly journal on privacy in the computer age." On the off chance that Mr. Kaczynski might be a subscriber, I asked to review his list. He politely refused.

There's another place that Ted Kaczynski's privacy has been preserved, and that's within the walls of the tiny Lincoln library.

Librarians in Lincoln, and in the main branch in Helena and at Montana's state library system offices, bristled at reporters' questions about what kinds of material Mr. Kaczynski requested and read during his hours there. Librarians, among the most wired professionals, are also among the most conscious of privacy.

A librarian in Lincoln who refused to give her name told me that she would talk only about her impressions of Mr. Kaczynski as a person — news reports of a bitter loner did not match the man who one day helped her move boxes.

Judith F. Krug, director of the American Library Association's office for intellectual freedom, said giving out patron information to reporters or to law enforcement officials could drive people away from learning. So librarians generally will not give out patron information unless law enforcement officials ask for it with a proper court order showing probable cause.

Without that, she said, "It's nobody's business what you read but your own."

"In no way, shape or means is any librarian trying to be an obstruction to justice," Ms. Krug explained, "but we do have two counterbalancing rights and we try to balance them."

When I asked Mr. Smith about what Mr. Kaczynski's case might say about Americans' own diminished privacy, he told me not to fret too much because that valued attribute is still within reach for those of us who really want it. Living a low-profile life and opting out of the easy-to-track credit card lifestyle can let you live well outside of the watchful eye of Big Brother.

"It's important not to overrate the power of government agencies to investigate," Mr. Smith said. "This was not super-computer sleuth work that identified the suspect. It was a tip — the case fell into their hands. That's very typical."

P.S. You, too, can be a cybersleuth on the World Wide Web. Find the list phone number of just about anyone in the United States by going to http://www.switchboard.com, a massive database of telephone numbers. But if such investigative power offends your sensibilities, you'll feel right at home at http://www.epic.org, the on-line home of the Electronic Privacy Information Center. It's a clearinghouse for information on all of the major privacy organizations.

The Washington Post.

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Chapter 11
Case No. 96-15 (HSB)
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TO THE HOLDERS OF 9% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES OF ANACOMP INTERNATIONAL N.V.:

You are hereby notified that by order (the "Order") dated March 28, 1996, the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court") has approved the Debtors' Disclosure Statement Pursuant to Section 1125 of Title 11 of the Bankruptcy Code For The Second Amended Joint Plan Of Reorganization Of Anacomp, Inc. And Certain Of Its Subsidiaries (the "Disclosure Statement") as containing "adequate information" as that term is defined in Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to Debtors' Second Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan"). The Order fixes May 8, 1996 at 4:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, as the deadline for receipt by Logan & Company, Inc., the Debtors' Ballot Agent, of ballots accepting or rejecting the Plan.

The hearing on confirmation of the Plan will be held at the United States Bankruptcy Court, 824 Market Street, 6th Floor, Wilmington, Delaware on May 17, 1996 at 10:00 a. m. (Eastern Daylight Time). Objections to confirmation of the Plan must be in writing, must be in conformity with all applicable provisions of the United States Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure and the Local Rules of the Bankruptcy Court, must state with particularity the legal and factual basis for the objections and must be filed with the Court and served upon, so as to be received by, (i) the Debtors' undersigned counsel, (ii) counsel to the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, Daniel H. Golden, Esq., Stroock Stroock & Lavan, 7 Hanover Square, New York, New York 10004; (iii) the Office of the United States Trustee, John D. McLaughlin, Esq., 601 Walnut Street, Curtis Center, Suite 950 West, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106; (iv) Marcia L. Goldstein, Esq., Weil, Gotshal & Manges, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153, counsel for the holders of the Old Credit Facilities Secured Claims; and (v) Douglas Davis Esq., Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, New York 10005 counsel for the holders of the Old Senior Notes Secured Claims, on or before May 8, 1996 at 4:30 p.m. (Eastern Daylight Time). Only those objections that are timely filed and received will be considered by the Court.

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Barbican Director and Star Tame Shakespeare's Difficult 'Shrew'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Of all Shakespeare's thirtysomething plays, the two most difficult to revive in an age of political correctness are undoubtedly the "The Merchant of Venice," with its considerable anti-Semitism, and "The Taming of the Shrew" with its inevitable male chauvinism.

In the Gale Edwards production of "The Taming of the Shrew," newly into the Barbican to open what will be the Royal Shakespeare Company's last summer there before pulling back to Stratford and the road, both she and her star, Josie Lawrence, have a considerable triumph. Lawrence indeed, still best known for a series of television improvisations and alternative comedy, makes the most powerful and confident Shakespearean debut in a star role that I can recall.

As for Edwards, she overcomes the sexist agony of Kate's last enforced submission to Petruchio (Michael Siberry in 1920s matinee-idol form) by framing the whole play within the usually cut dream of Christopher Sly, a prologue and epilogue used here to offset the unpleasant aftertaste of Kate's apparent defeat.

The rest of the cast seem to think they are in "Kiss Me Kate" without the songs, but in seeing the whole show as a dream, so that Petruchio awakes to find he has married his Shrew and she has remained just that, this production radically shifts the viewpoint to suit a 1990s perspective. Some of the farce is admittedly overplayed, but the dinner scene is a masterpiece of Keystone Cops agility, and unlike most attempts to bring Shakespeare into line with modern prejudice, it works like the dream now at its center.

I wish I could be as enthusiastic as

LONDON THEATER

most of my colleagues about Martin Sherman's "Some Sunny Day" at Hampstead. The setting is wartime Cairo, and like many writers from Lawrence Durrell to Christopher Hampton, Sherman has found in the Egypt of the last 60 years some kind of refuge for true eccentricity. Here we are in the summer of 1942; the Germans are at the gates, and Sherman has assembled as unlikely a group of eccentrics as you could hope to meet even there and then. At first we seem to be in for another kind of "Casablanca" wherein we have to sort out the traitors form the good guys, but it soon becomes all too clear that Sherman has no interest in the politics or the betrayals of the period.

Instead, he gives us the five occupants of some kind of boarding house in the city. There's Robin, a gay New Zealand journalist wonderfully campily played by a languid Rupert Everett, at any rate until it transpires that he is from outer space and has brought his own landing craft. Alec, his lover, is a British officer and gentleman with apparent delusions of being T.E. Lawrence; then there's a wonderfully lugubrious middle-aged English diplomat (Corin Redgrave in fine, absent-minded form) describing to his ill wife the wonders of his affair with a belly dancer. There's also a grand duchess trying for a pass on the midnight train to Palestine (Sara Kestelman) and Cheryl Campbell as the murder victim.

The director, Roger Michell, gamely tries to find a path through the chaos, fails, and leaves us with several loonies in search of a plot. By Act Two, when anything can happen, nothing really does.

At the Prince of Wales, "Elvis — The Musical" is helpfully so titled, presumably to avoid confusion with "Elvis — The Amazing Self-Exploding Cheeseburger." The show has been around in one form or another for about 20 years, but this time had to be delayed a couple of weeks until the heavy mob from Graceland could give it their undivided attention.

Unfortunately, undivided attention is what you can't give this tawdry singalong. A book credited to two authors seems to have entirely disappeared in rehearsal, so we are left with a sort of guitar festival. Three singers play Elvis at various ages, but of Colonel Parker there is not a trace.

The single most terrifying revelation of the show, if you read the posters on the back screen intently, is that Clifford Odets was reduced to writing Presley screenplays; it is roughly akin to the discovery that while at loose ends in Paris, Sam Beckett used to write the odd number for Maurice Chevalier.

Box Office Magic in Children's Books

By Ellen Pall

NEW YORK — When Walt Disney Pictures turns to Victor Hugo for the source of its annual summer mega-release (the animated "Hunchback of Notre Dame") and sinks $40 million into a live-action recycling of its 1961 classic "101 Dalmatians" (slated to scamper across hundreds of U.S. screens at Thanksgiving), is it safe to conclude every great children's book has already been made as a movie?

One thing is sure: More favorite children's books have been given the red-carpet treatment on screen in the last three years than in the previous 20.

Major film productions of "The Secret Garden" and "The Adventures of Huck Finn" in 1993 were followed by lush versions of "The Jungle Book," "Black Beauty," "Little Women," "A Little Princess," "Babe: The Gallant Pig," "The Indian in the Cupboard" and "Jumanji."

Last week, with much fanfare, Disney released a film of Roald Dahl's 1961 classic "James and the Giant Peach"; it will be followed in the coming months by cinematic treatments of, among other books, Dahl's "Matilda" and Louise Fitzhugh's "Harriet the Spy."

Family films of all kinds have been flowing out of Hollywood like a river of Hershey's syrup ever since "Honey, I Shrunk the Kids" and "The Little Mermaid" in 1989, followed by "Home Alone" in 1990, demonstrated there was a huge audience for movies both adults and children could enjoy.

True, "ET" demonstrated the same thing in 1982. But at that time, people born at the peak of the baby boom — that 400-pound gorilla of demographics — were only in their mid-20s. Not until the early 1990s did the bulk of the boomers reach an age at which they were taking children to the movies.

Both more child-oriented and entertainment-oriented than their own parents, boomers seem to have an insatiable appetite for family activities. As David Vogel, president of Walt Disney Pictures, explained, the spate of family films is to some extent an attempt to supply the demand. "The biggest generation is having and growing its children," Vogel said, adding happily, "and we'll be there into the early 2000s."

The moment is especially propitious for book-based movies because many studio boomers, like other career-oriented boomers, had children late. While in the old days, a film executive's children were often grown by the time he rose to authority, today a studio vice president may well read to a child at night, then go off the next morning and green-light a project.

And it probably doesn't hurt that that vice president these days is more likely than before to be a mother. The rise of women to power has been the force behind the tide of films based on classic girls' books. Marykay Powell, the producer of "Harriet the Spy," credits "constant calls" from women executives who loved the book in childhood with goosing her to put it into production. Denise Di Novi, who produced "Little Women" before making "James and the Giant Peach," said "a collusion of women" in film made the Alcott project happen.

There are other reasons for the upsurge in family film making. Children devour videos, and video rentals — and, more important, sales — are far more likely to compensate for a poor box-office take on a children's film than a grown-up flop.

And, if a film IS a hit, children go again and again. Besides, there's the merchandising. Who wants a "Dead Man Walking" tippie cup? Entertainment-based merchandising to children last year generated more than $10 billion in retail sales.

The money matters. "Little Women" grossed over $50 million, "Babe" more than $60 million (and counting) and "Jumanji" more than $94 million.

"Till recently, people thought children's movies were soft," said Catherine Hand Odell, a producer currently developing "A Wrinkle in Time" for Miramax. (Madeleine L'Engle's beloved science-fiction classic has been popular with young people ever since its publication in 1962.) "Now look. Disney bought ABC."

To a producer hoping to make a family film, a classic children's book is an attractive starting point. It has proven appeal. It has name recognition. And many conglomerates have both film and book-publishing arms.

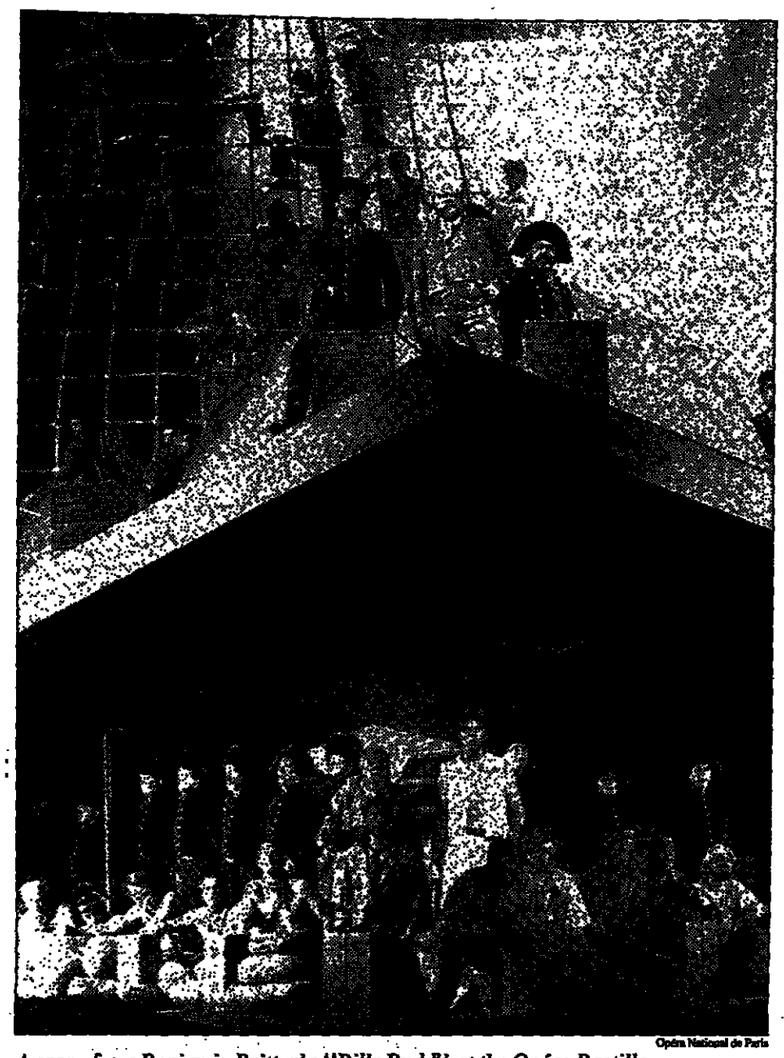
A FILM based on a book may occasion a reissue, a novelization, an adaptation for younger readers and souvenir tie-ins. (Books in the public domain are also free, though what a studio saves in royalties it may lose in product placements. Jo March didn't wear Nikes.)

So children's book authors are rolling in loot, while film producers scour the bookshelves in vain, right?

Not exactly. New books for children about children are still a hard sell unless the story is "high concept," said Gail Hochman, a literary agent with several noted children's authors on her list.

Hochman has plenty of Hollywood clout: she represents the best-selling adult author Scott Turow, among others. But while a new book for adults can generate buzz, "a kid's book — it's just harder."

Ellen Pall, whose new novel, "Among the Ginzburgs," will be published in May, wrote this for The New York Times.



Opéra National de Paris

A scene from Benjamin Britten's "Billy Budd" at the Opéra Bastille.

A Durable 'Billy Budd'

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The once endemic soiunds of defenestrations and rolling heads have died down at the Paris Opéra. The order of the day is the more or less unspectacular heavy lifting that goes with building a repertory of reusable solidity and quality.

In that context, the entry of Benjamin Britten's "Billy Budd" at the Opéra Bastille is a case in point. The production is new to Paris, but it really is the third stage of a concept that goes back to Geneva, where the opera house was then run by Hugues Gall, who is now in charge in Paris.

So, although "Billy Budd" is hardly a repertory piece, this is no gamble. Britten, after all, is one of the key composers of 20th-century opera, and this solid and beautifully balanced production — staged by Francesca Zambello and designed by Alison Chitty — could very well carve out a durable place for this all-male opera.

The closed and brutal society of a British man-of-war during the period of the French Revolution is effectively framed by the set. A spacious upper deck is outfitted with rigging and other nautical appurtenances, and at key moments it elevates to show simultaneously the claustrophobic life of the lower orders.

The turmoil caused in this society by the appearance in the crew of the innocent and beautiful Billy is well handled in Zambello's straightforward and meticulous handling of the many characters. The underlying current of homosexual attraction is suggested rather than heavily laid on, and the occasional touches of symbolism — such as Billy seeming momentarily crucified on a mast that looks like a cross of Lorraine — are not overdone. Alan Burrett's complex lighting is a key element in this staging.

Rodney Gilfrey deployed his lyric baritone handsomely and was the embodiment of virile innocence in the title role. Eric Halfvarson was the dark-voiced and brutal figure of evil as Claggart, who sets out to destroy Billy and does so at the cost of his own life, and the veteran tenor Robert Tear produced a masterful portrayal of noble indecision as Vere, the ship's master, who wants to save Billy from being hanged but cannot find a way to circumvent naval regulations.

David Wilson-Johnson (Redburn), Francis Egerton (Red Whiskers), Doug Jones (The Novice) and Steven Cole (Squeak) were outstanding in character roles, and the Opéra's orchestra and chorus gave an impressive account of themselves under Gary Bertini's controlled and detailed musical leadership.

Earlier, Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" was added to the house repertory with a strong cast and in a nonrealistic, somewhat de-Russified staging by Willy Decker. Wolfgang Gussmann's set offered a kind of picture frame in which the main characters occupied the foreground. The almost total lack of furniture led to some bizarre solutions — most of the letter and poetry scribbling had to be done on the floor, and the undanced fourth-act polonaise was strictly for the ear.

The cast was headed by the strong Tatiana of Galina Gorchakova, of St. Petersburg's Kirov/Maryinsky and Dwayne Croft's smooth and subtle Onegin. Randi Stene excelled as the flighty Olga and Mikhail Kit (the Kirov's recent Prince Igor) made the most of Gremin's one long aria. But the loyal audience gave its biggest applause to the Filipievna of Rita Gorr. Alexander Anissimov was the passionately idiomatic conductor.

MEANWHILE the Paris Opéra Ballet has been refurbishing its already substantial repertory. The Jerome Robbins program at the newly reopened Palais Garnier brought two works new to Paris. "The Four Seasons" uses little known music that Verdi wrote for the obligatory ballets in Paris productions of his operas and provides a brilliant showcase for the entire company. In "A Suite of Dances," using various Bach excerpts, the showcase was for Patrick Dupond, who made sparkling use of the opportunity. Revivals of "In G" and the music-less "Moves" rounded out the rich bill of fare.

Earlier, at the Bastille, a program of Balanchine Tchaikovsky ballets introduced the 40-year-old but still fresh "Allegro Brillante" to the Paris Balanchine library. If the count is right, it is something like the choreographer's 26th work for the company, which probably makes the Paris troupe the most important repository of his ballets after the New York City Ballet.

With two houses available, the 1996-97 season should see the Opéra hit an unprecedented cruising speed, with almost 350 performances of opera and ballet scheduled, and James Conlon begins his term as permanent conductor.

A Booing Fest for 'Innovative' Nabucco

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A spate of booing for "innovative" new opera productions in this operatic "age of the producer" is nothing new. Producers even seem to enjoy it as a contribution to their fame (or notoriety). But the booing, catcalls and stamping of feet that greeted the Royal Opera's new production of Verdi's "Nabucco" last week was different.

This was not the booing of individual dissenters or a group of hecklers. It was as if the whole house had come down. It had nothing to do with the musical performance. Soloists, chorus, conductor and orchestra were all enthusiastically applauded. But when Tim Albery, the producer, and Antony McDonald, his designer, appeared as the last to be called before the curtain, the audience let them have it. I have never heard anything like it in an opera house.

A curious background to this production may well have contributed to the vehemence of the demonstration. It is a co-production with the Welsh National Opera, destined to be part of the Royal Opera's seven-year coverage of Verdi's complete operatic output in June and July. It was unveiled in Cardiff last autumn, and not well received.

The London performances were to have been conducted by Sir Edward Downes. He attended a performance in Cardiff and found himself "out of sympathy" with what he saw. He withdrew from the London performances, as did the Abigaille, Julia Varady.

Downes is not only a noted Verdian. He is also the Royal Opera's associate music director. That the management should have acquiesced in his withdrawal in favor of a production already exposed in Cardiff says something about the temper of the times. Is it to be hoped that the level of booing at Covent Garden may suggest that those who pay for their tickets (and at Covent Garden they pay a lot) may be ready at long last, to take matters into their own hands?

London critical reaction has been predictably mixed. Andrew Porter, for 20 years music critic of The New Yorker and a noted Verdian, wrote in The Observer: "I'm not a ready booer. But I did boo in my heart."

As for the production itself, forget about Nebuchadnezzar (Nabucco), the Temple of Jerusalem, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon or any suggestion of a biblical setting. What we get is Auschwitz, Palestinian terrorism, fatigue-clad militia carrying Kalashnikovs, a pistol-packin' Abigaille, a beardless prophet Zaccaria in a business suit. That sort of thing.

Musically, as so often with abominable productions, all is in order, especially the chorus, so important to "Nabucco." Alexandru Agache's Nabucco is splendidly sung, as is the Zaccaria of Samuel Ramey, although his bass-baritone lacks the weight at the bottom for a proper biblical prophet. Nina Rautio, singing her first Abigaille, is shrill at the top and doesn't always get there, but hers is a strong performance.

Filling in for Downes as conductor is a young Russian, Vladimir Jurowsky in an impressive Covent Garden debut, although not yet sufficiently at home idiomatically in this music to give the "Va, pensiero" chorus the impetus that traditionally awards it an encore.

Further performances April 19, 22, 25 and 27 and (with cast changes) June 13, 15, 20 and 26.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based author and critic who specializes in music.

BOOKS

BURNING YOUR BOATS

By Angela Carter. 462 pp. $30. Henry Holt.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

BESIDES her wonderful novels, Angela Carter wrote a lifetime of short stories, four volumes and then some. It's not hyperbolic to call them a treasure chest of literary and aesthetic experience. Carter was strange, or her imagination was; she didn't have the usual take on short stories. Reading this book all at once is like chewing through the world's gooiest fruitcake; this material is rich and weird and can make you queasy. But reading a few stories at a time is a terrific treat.

In an afterword to "Fireworks," her first collection, Carter wrote of her extreme fondness for "Gothic tales, cruel tales, tales of wonder, tales of terror, fabulous narratives that deal directly with the imagery of the unconscious-mirrors; the externalized self; forsaken castles; haunted forests; forbidden sexual objects."

These aren't stories of everyday life but compulsively told and retold narratives that most of us know like the proverbial backs of our hands. "Beauty and the Beast," for instance, turns up again and again. The question becomes: Who's taming whom, and what does it mean to tame someone? In some versions the beautiful girl succeeds in turning the beast into a prince.

In another, it's the girl who turns into a beast, and they gallop off together into the wilderness. In yet another, a sweet young bride is taken to the castle of a bestial murderer but rescued in time by her intrepid mother. And in a nice version of "Little Red Riding Hood," that girl is absolutely up for anything the wolf has in mind, so after a magic evening he becomes "the tender wolf."

Most of the stories from the first two collections take the position that the whole world is alive: that all woods are enchanted, that flowers have lecherous teeth, that every desolate cottage shelters ghosts, wolves, demons, princes. But there's another current of thought or intuition or wish: the idea that absolute integrity and fearlessness is our only safety in a world filled with nightmare and danger. Thus, a vigorous, virginal World War I soldier is lured into a Transylvanian castle where a beauteous, man-eating vampire wants to suck the blood right out of him, but he's saved because he's so honorable that he elects to sleep on the floor.

The stories from the first two collections are all of a piece — full of sentient wolves and tigers, cruel princes, fearless princesses and orphaned children brought up as beasts. The cottages we used to read about in fairy tales spring back into our consciousness, made of mud and stone, bristling with greenery, a cozy hearth and fire, and the wolf right there ready to eat us up. These are uniformly enchanting and delicious to read.

The second half of this volume is entirely different. These stories are set mostly in the new world, and they have a completely different feel. The author keeps walking into her own stories, telling us how it must have been to be the mother of Edgar Allan Poe (lack of air conditioning seems to be a big concern here) or how it felt to be Lizzie Borden during the last few days before she murdered her parents — cooped up, again, in a house with no air and every chamber pot brimming in the fetid summer heat.

Carolyn See wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Wks on List
1	PRIMARY COLORS, by Anonymous	1	10
2	IN THE PRESENCE OF THE ENEMY, by Elizabeth George	2	4
3	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	5	111
4	SPRING COLLECTION, by Judith Krantz	15	2
5	GUILTY AS SIN, by Tami Hoag	10	6
6	THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	4	30
7	MONTANA SKY, by Nora Roberts	3	3
8	FIRST KING OF SHANNARA, by Terry Brooks	8	2
9	ABSOLUTE POWER, by David Baldacci	7	10
10	AND THIS TOO SHALL PASS, by E. Lynn Harris	6	6
11	THE RETURN, by William Shatner with Judith and Garfield Reeves-Stevens	11	3
12	THAT CAMDEN SUMMER, by LaVyrle Spencer	12	10
13	MCNALLY'S PUZZLE, by Lawrence Sanders	9	5
14	ROGUE WARRIOR: TASK FORCE BLUE, by Richard Marcinko and John Weisman		5
15	FIVE DAYS IN PARIS, by Danielle Steele	13	20

NONFICTION

1	IN CONTEMPT, by Christopher A. Darden with Jess Walter	1	2
2	BLOOD SPORT, by James B. Stewart	2	3
3	RUSH LIMBAUGH IS A BIG FAT IDIOT, by Al Franken	3	11
4	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	4	6
5	HOW COULD YOU DO THAT? by Laura Schlessinger	6	10
6	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	7	102
7	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	8	28
8	IT TAKES A VILLAGE, by Hillary Rodham Clinton	5	12
9	THE SEARCH FOR JUSTICE, by Robert L. Shapiro with Larkin Warren		1
10	YOU'LL NEVER MAKE LOVE IN THIS TOWN AGAIN, by Robin, Liza, Linda, and Tiffany, as told to Jennie Louise Frankel, Terrie Maxine Frankel and Joanne Parrent	10	7
11	100 YEARS, 100 STORIES, by George Burns	9	9
12	THE RANTS, by Dennis Miller		1
13	LONGITUDE, by Dava Sobel	12	15
14	ENTER WHINING, by Fran Drescher	11	7
15	INTO THE WILD, by Jon Krakauer	15	5

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	2	2
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	151
3	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	3	56
4	THE WAY OF THE WIZARD, by Deepak Chopra	4	13

Dining Out

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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

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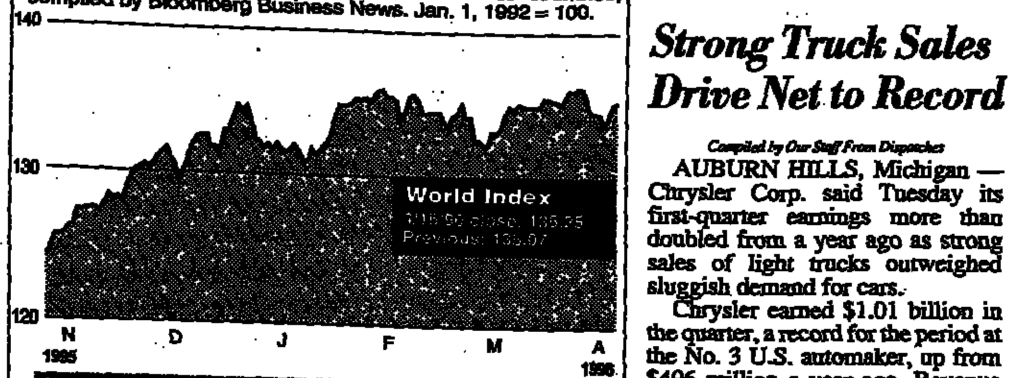
Continued on Page 16

THE TRIB INDEX: 135.25

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

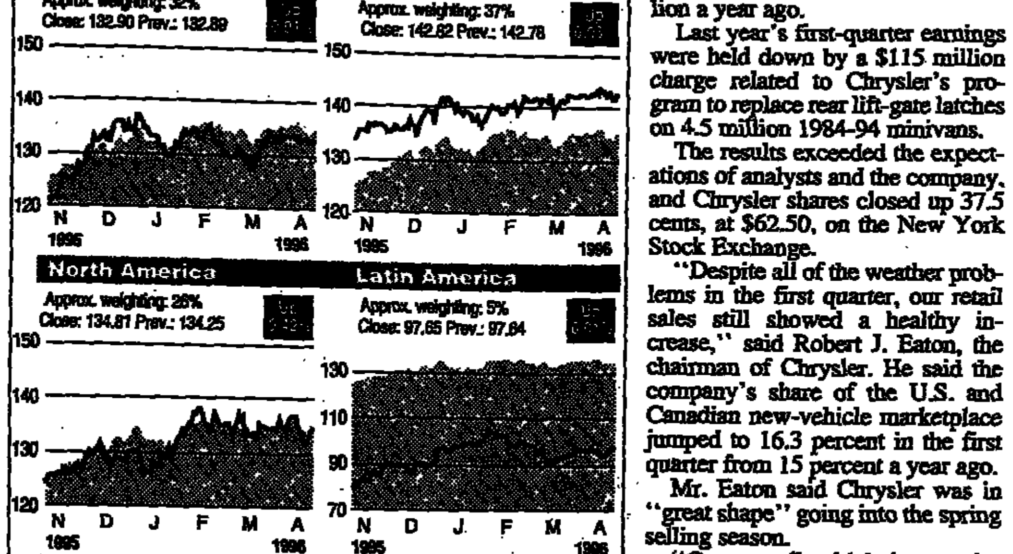


Asia/Pacific — Approx. weighting: 32% Close: 132.90 Prev.: 132.89

Europe — Approx. weighting: 37% Close: 142.82 Prev.: 142.78

North America — Approx. weighting: 26% Close: 134.81 Prev.: 134.25

Latin America — Approx. weighting: 5% Close: 97.65 Prev.: 97.64



World Index

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Tue. close	Prev. close	% change		Tue. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	142.85	142.83	+0.01	Capital Goods	144.10	144.23	-0.09
Utilities	130.06	130.17	-0.08	Raw Materials	161.21	160.93	+0.17
Finance	122.73	122.92	-0.15	Consumer Goods	140.74	139.87	+0.62
Services	124.18	123.92	+0.21	Miscellaneous	141.14	141.70	-0.40

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

© International Herald Tribune

Chrysler Sees Profit Double

Strong Truck Sales Drive Net to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Tuesday its first-quarter earnings more than doubled from a year ago as strong sales of light trucks outweighed sluggish demand for cars.

Chrysler earned $1.01 billion in the quarter, a record for the period at the No. 3 U.S. automaker, up from $496 million a year ago. Revenue rose to $15 billion from $13.6 billion a year ago.

Last year's first-quarter earnings were held down by a $115 million charge related to Chrysler's program to replace rear lift-gate latches on 4.5 million 1984-94 minivans.

The results exceeded the expectations of analysts and the company, and Chrysler shares closed up 37.5 cents, at $62.50, on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Despite all of the weather problems in the first quarter, our retail sales still showed a healthy increase," said Robert J. Eaton, the chairman of Chrysler. He said the company's share of the U.S. and Canadian new-vehicle marketplace jumped to 16.3 percent in the first quarter from 15 percent a year ago.

Mr. Eaton said Chrysler was in "great shape" going into the spring selling season.

"Our overall vehicle inventories are right where we like to see them," he said. "Demand for minivans, sport utility vehicles and pickup trucks remains very strong."

(AP, Bloomberg)

■ Caterpillar Earnings Slump

Caterpillar Inc.'s first-quarter earnings slipped to $296 million from $300 million a year ago, hurt by lower U.S. sales, Bloomberg Business News reported from Peoria, Illinois.

Revenue for the quarter slipped to $3.84 billion from $3.91 billion as U.S. sales fell 5 percent. Sales outside the country were steady.

U.S. Banks Profit

Trading Gains Lift Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Leading U.S. banks reported strong first-quarter profit gains on Tuesday, lifted by interest income from domestic investments and loans in developing countries.

The rising stock market also fattened results at Chase Manhattan Corp., Bank One Corp., Mellon Bank Corp. and Wells Fargo & Co., which benefited from high trading revenue. But Citicorp's trading revenue was flat.

Chase Manhattan, the country's largest banking company, posted a net loss of $89 million because of the one-time $1.65 billion cost of the Chemical Banking Corp. merger. But excluding that cost, profit rose 44 percent, to $937 million from the year before.

Chase's operating expenses rose a benign 2 percent, to $2.4 billion from $2.36 billion.

Citicorp's profit rose 10 percent, to $914 million. Strength from loans in developing countries offset soft results in trading and other operations. John S. Reed, the Citicorp chairman, said, "It was a solid quarter, continuing very much on our plan."

Net income from banking in the emerging markets rose 7 percent, to $393 million in the quarter. The strength in the emerging market business reflected broad business growth in Latin America and Asia Pacific.

But trading-related revenue was flat from the previous year at $342 million. This was counter to a trend at other banks, which have relied heavily on trading income from the rising stock market for revenue.

Cigarette sales lifted Philip Morris earnings. Page 14.

BancOne Corp. posted record results of $346 million, up from $303 million a year earlier.

Interest income increased 20 percent, to $1.2 billion.

The bank increased its allowance for risky loans to $1 billion from $938 million in the fourth quarter of 1995, reflecting a rise in credit card balances.

Wells Fargo's earnings rose 13 percent, to $264 million.

Wells Fargo merged with First Interstate Bancorp earlier this year but reported First Interstate's earnings separately. First Interstate posted a loss of $22.5 million compared with earnings of $212 million a year earlier.

Mellon Bank said first-quarter profit rose 6 percent, spurred by increased income from fees. The company's net income rose to $188 million from $178 million.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

LeBow Concedes Battle to RJR

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Bennett S. LeBow conceded defeat Tuesday in his six-month effort to split RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp. into separate food and tobacco businesses.

"It's pretty clear we are not going to win," Mr. LeBow said of his nominees to RJR's board of directors, which will be up for election Wednesday at the company's annual meeting.

"Although this result is obviously disappointing, it comes as no surprise to us," he said. "We always knew we were facing an uphill battle, made even tougher by the swirl of recent events in the tobacco industry."

Mr. LeBow and Carl C. Icahn control nearly 7 percent of RJR stock. The two wanted the maker of Winston cigarettes and Oreo cookies to spin off the 80.5 percent stake it owns in the Nabisco food business to RJR shareholders. Mr. LeBow said he would continue to push for the split.

"We continue to believe strongly in the Nabisco spin-off," he said. "We're absolutely convinced it can and should be done now, not a year from now, not two years from now, not three years from now — but now."

The battle to split RJR heated up last month, with Mr. LeBow's decision to break ranks with the tobacco industry and have Liggett Group, which he controls, settle a class-action suit by smokers and five states seeking to recover billions of Medicaid dollars spent on treatment of smoking-related illnesses.

Mr. LeBow had hoped the settlement would erase liability questions that have weighed on tobacco company stock prices. RJR had cited tobacco lawsuits as one reason not to split the company.

Other tobacco companies vowed to fight the suit and RJR's stock fell as investors grew concerned that the settlement undermined tobacco's long winning streak in court. RJR owns the nation's second-largest tobacco company, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco, which makes Camel cigarettes.

RJR refused to comment on Mr. LeBow's announcement Tuesday, citing the Wednesday vote.

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

■ Ebner Loses Round at UBS

Union Bank of Switzerland's shareholders elected Robert Studer, the former chief executive, as chairman on Tuesday, handing a defeat to the activist shareholder Martin Ebner and a vote of confidence to the bank's management, Bloomberg Business News reported from Zurich.

Mr. Studer's victory gives him charge over the country's largest bank at a time when the Swiss banking industry is coming to terms with potential mergers, job cuts and growing shareholder pressure.

Japan Talks Seek to Break Telecom Deadlock

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Top officials from the world's major trading nations will use a three-day meeting in Japan starting Friday to seek a compromise to the current deadlock over efforts to reduce barriers in the world telecommunications industry, officials said.

The meeting of the so-called Quadrilateral Group brings together trade ministers from the United States, Japan, the European Union and Canada.

The gathering in Kobe will also discuss issues such as China's negotiations to join the World Trade Organization, as well as a possible joint initiative in the field of information technology.

But a U.S. official said in an interview Tuesday that "telecoms is our biggest issue because we have a fast-approaching April 30 deadline in these talks."

Last month Mickey Kantor, the commerce secretary-designate and former U.S. trade representative, issued a blunt warning that the telecoms trade talks could collapse by April 30 unless Europe and Japan agreed to match Washington's offer of unrestricted market access for foreign companies. Since then the talks have made no progress.

At the meeting this weekend, Washington is hoping that there will be enough agreement on how to move forward to allow all parties to return to the negotiating table in Geneva with an effort to persuade other nations to also improve their offers.

On Beijing's long-running struggle to join the WTO, the four ministers will again endorse the idea of admitting China, but they are likely to insist on more market-opening measures, meaning both tariff reductions and nontariff moves such as reducing certain statutory inspections.

The issue of China will also arise in a U.S.-Japan meeting between Shumpei Tsukahara, the minister of international trade and industry, and Charlene Barshefsky, who is the acting U.S. trade representative.

MEDIA MARKETS

The News on China's Terms

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Brushing aside three months of negotiations with news agencies in the West and U.S. trade representatives, China has issued rules requiring foreign economic news services to submit to Chinese government regulation of everything from content to client lists to pricing.

America warns China it will face tariffs if it does not take steps to limit copyright piracy. Page 17.

The move reasserted a decision Beijing made in January to put foreign economic news services under control of Xinhua, the state-run news and propaganda agency.

The agency will act as regulator, censor and competitor in the Chinese market. The unprofitable state agency has launched its own financial news service in a venture with the Ministry of Nonferrous Metals.

Though a spokesman for Xinhua said previously that the functions of regulator, censor and competitor would be handled by different departments, other sources said promoters of the agency's own economic news service had taken part in discussions on how to monitor, regulate and extract fees from foreign agencies.

[Although the new rules did not specify a fee, Bloomberg Business News reported, Xinhua officials said the charge would be 7 percent of a news provider's gross revenue from sales in China of terminals for receiving its information.

[Users of economic information in China said the change would add to their costs of doing business.

["It's not a crisis; we'll just have to pay more," said John Crossman, the Shanghai general manager for Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd. "My data charges are already outrageous, so adding 7 percent is no big deal."

[A U.S. State Department spokesman quoted by Reuters said Tuesday of China's move: "We oppose it on principle. We stand for the free flow of information and freedom of the press.

["As China tries to reform its economy, we assume they will find this a very difficult proposition to execute." The spokesman added, "In the age of personal computers and faxes, it doesn't seem to us to be something that will work."]

Executives based here said they saw the regulations as an effort by some in the government to exercise increased control over proliferating electronic information services, as well as an attempt by the heavily subsidized Xinhua to reassert its former monopoly power and extract a share of profit from the fast-growing business.

Analysts have said China's restrictions on financial news agencies could hinder its efforts to join the World Trade Organization and its drive to turn Shanghai into a major financial center. Under the rules issued late Monday, foreign agencies must apply in writing to the state-run news agency for permission to distribute economic news in China. They must provide

See NEWS, Page 18

Charges Widen Loss At Olivetti

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

IVREA, Italy — Olivetti SpA said Tuesday that a huge charge to fire thousands of workers and revamp its struggling personal-computer unit helped widen its loss to a record 1.60 trillion lire ($1.02 billion) last year.

It was the fifth consecutive yearly loss for the Italian computer-and-office-products company, which took a charge of 1.12 trillion lire last year. In 1994, Olivetti posted a loss of 678.9 billion lire.

But the company posted operating profit of 114 billion lire, reversing an operating loss of 16.7 billion lire in 1994 and marking the first such profit in four years. Sales rose to 9.84 trillion lire from 9.08 trillion lire in 1994.

The company, which raised 2.3 trillion lire from investors in a December rights issue, said the computer unit's bottom line broke even in February and March this year and that shipments of new computers rose 28 percent.

Olivetti said the losses and charges taken in 1995 were a necessary step in its transformation into a telecommunications concern.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates April 16

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.6875	2.5452	1.1179	0.3285	0.1092*	—	5.4405*	1.3723	1.561*	1.3405	1.3415*
Brussels	31.8225	46.7825	20.534	6.053	1.9731*	18.377	—	25.197	0.2961	22.8875	24.61*
Frankfurt	1.5089	2.2774	—	0.2945	0.0562*	0.8946	4.8685*	1.2282	1.3937*	1.1116	1.1996*
London (a)	1.5057	—	2.2753	7.7235	2,374.34	2.5409	46.7225	1.8523	162.97	2.8439	189.645
Madrid	125.787	189.901	83.413	24.564	7.986*	74.82	4.0646	102.391	116.20*	92.807	—
Milan	1,575.80	2,382.55	1,044.55	307.36	—	934.30	50.926	1,285.40	14.533	1,160.25	12.54
New York (b)	—	1.5076a	1.5181	5.1543	1,574.80	1.6878	31.88	1.2088	108.225	1.3585	125.86
Paris	5.1286	7.735	3.3858	—	0.3251*	3.0378	0.1653	4.1684	4.7385*	3.7789	4.083*
Tokyo	108.45	163.71	71.87	21.18	9.487	64.33	3.5086	88.13	—	80.01	0.8608
Toronto	1.356	2.0441	0.8965	0.2611	0.086*	0.8023	0.4366*	1.0983	1.2491*	—	1.074*
Zurich	1.23	1.8545	0.8145	0.2399	0.0781*	0.7283	3.9665*	—	1.1366*	0.9056	0.9777*
ECU	1.2612	0.8354	1.9019	6.4583	1,986.42	2.126	39.059	1.5484	136.524	1.7127	158.569
1 SDR	1.446	0.9579	2.1818	N.Q.	2,277.43	2.4374	44.7775	1.7764	156.803	1.9894	181.799

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	242.64	Mex. peso	7.445	S. Afr. rand	4.245
Australian $	1.2702	Hong Kong $	7.7344	N. Zealand $	1.4736	S. Kor. won	781.70
Austrian sch.	10.598	Hung. forint	148.91	Norw. krone	6.5008	Swed. krona	6.7407
Brazil real	0.985	Indian rupee	34.20	Phil. peso	26.17	Taiwan $	27.15
Chinese yuan	8.3521	Indo. rupiah	2327.80	Polish zloty	2.63	Thai baht	25.31
Czech koruna	27.60	Irish £	0.6416	Port. escudo	154.69	Turkish lira	73394.0
Danish krone	5.8193	Israeli shek.	3.1655	Russ ruble	4917.00	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.397	Kuw dinar	0.2994	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	462.00
Fin. markka	4.7409	Malay. ring.	2.5018	Sing. $	1.4102		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5088	1.5082	1.5076	Japanese yen	107.62	107.20	106.77
Canadian dollar	1.3585	1.3591	1.3595	Swiss franc	1.2236	1.2201	1.2164
Deutsche mark	1.5049	1.5023	1.4996				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits April 16

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5¼ - 5⅜	3¼ - 3⅜	1¾ - 1⅞	5 15/16 - 6	3⅞ - 4	⅜ - ½	4⅜ - 4½
3-month	5¼ - 5⅜	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1¾ - 1⅞	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	3 15/16 - 4 1/16	½ - ⅝	4⅜ - 4½
6-month	5 5/16 - 5½	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1¾ - 1⅞	6⅛ - 6¼	4 - 4⅛	11/16 - 13/16	4⅜ - 4½
1-year	5 9/16 - 5¾	3 7/16 - 3 9/16	1 15/16 - 2 1/16	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	4 1/16 - 4⅛	15/16 - 1 1/16	4 7/16 - 4 9/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5¼	5 5/16
3-month CDs	4.98	4.99
CP 180 days direct	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	4.82	4.86
1-year Treasury bill	5.18	5.16
2-year Treasury bill	5.91	5.89
5-year Treasury note	6.28	6.25
7-year Treasury note	6.36	6.34
10-year Treasury note	6.48	6.46
30-year Treasury bond	6.79	6.78
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.77	4.77
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.35	0.40
1-month interbank	0.59	0.59
3-month interbank	0.66	0.66
6-month interbank	0.84	0.81
10-year Govt bond	3.29	3.35
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.43	3.43
1-month interbank	3.40	3.40
3-month interbank	3.40	3.40
6-month interbank	3.40	3.40
10-year Bond	6.40	6.46
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6.00	5 15/16
1-month interbank	6.00	6.00
3-month interbank	6.00	6.00
6-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/16
10-year Gilt	8.02	8.08
France		
Intervention rate	3.70	3.70
Call money	3 13/16	3 13/16
1-month interbank	3⅞	3⅞
3-month interbank	3 15/16	3 15/16
6-month interbank	4.00	4.00
10-year OAT	6.54	6.59

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	393.50	392.65	-0.35
London	393.50	393.50	+0.30
New York	395.30	393.50	-2.00

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June.)
Source: Reuters.

Exceptional service demands personal attention as well as genuine concern for the financial well-being of our clients. And so we run our bank according to one fundamental principle: to protect our clients' capital as we safeguard its purchasing power.

It is a simple principle upon which we base our brand of financial conservatism: private banking built upon rigor, discipline and prudence. This sophisticated conservatism, vigorously pursued, has created a global

Headquarters of Republic National Bank (Suisse) in Geneva.

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private bank of exceptional stability, capable of weathering the roughest storms.

Indeed, Republic's capitalization ratio, on a risk adjusted basis, is *three times* as great as that required by the world's international banking regulators.

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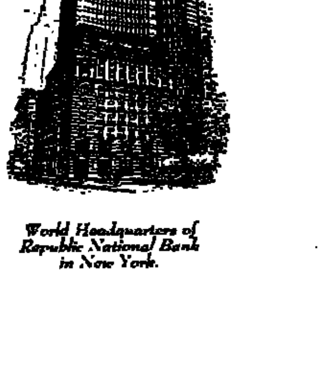

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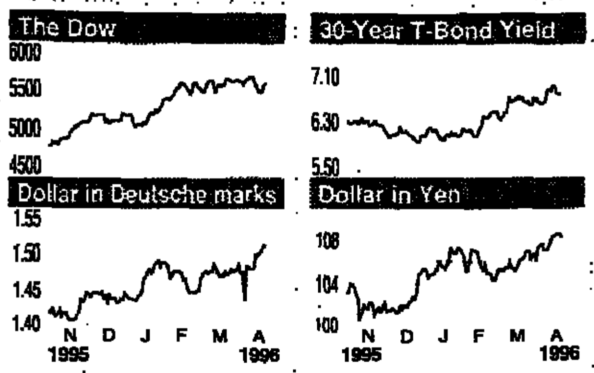
THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5620.02	5592.92	+0.48
NYSE	S&P 500	645.00	642.49	+0.39
NYSE	S&P 100	623.66	620.44	+0.52
NYSE	Composite	346.28	345.20	+0.31
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1124.91	1110.44	+1.30
AMEX	Market Value	579.31	578.25	+0.18
Toronto	TSE Index	5085.40	5059.00	+0.52
São Paulo	Bovespa	49893.38	50233.88	-0.68
Mexico City	Bolsa	3200.93	3204.69	-0.12
Buenos Aires	Merval	532.52	530.95	+0.30
Santiago	IPSA General	5381.24	5348.39	+0.61
Caracas	Capital General	N.A.	3811.34	-

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Shock Therapy in Venezuela

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Reversing two years of state economic controls, President Rafael Caldera has ordered a free-market shock program aimed at rescuing Venezuela's faltering economy.

Saying that Venezuelans will suffer temporarily to bring about "the construction of a new country," Mr. Caldera said the government would lift currency controls and increase taxes.

"We are taking these measures because we have to take them," the president, 80, said Monday night.

The measures are intended to curb an inflation rate that is Latin America's highest, shrink the budget deficit, and attract the type of foreign investment that has spurred the economies of Argentina and Peru.

Gasoline prices, a politically sensitive issue in this oil-rich country, will rise, with the cost of the lowest octane soaring nearly ninefold, to 65 cents a gallon.

Planning Minister Teodoro Petkoff said the government would lift its currency controls Monday and allow the bolivar to float freely on the open market.

The state-set exchange rate through Monday was 290 bolivars to a U.S. dollar. Unofficially, the dollar traded at 475 bolivars.

Mass transit fares will remain subsidized, and public employees will get a 70 percent wage increase, Mr. Caldera said. Wholesale and luxury taxes will jump to 16.5 percent, and interest rates will be freed.

Mr. Caldera put Venezuela's economy under strict state controls in June 1994 after the banking system nearly collapsed amid scandal.

The austerity measures — from an administration considered populist — take place against a backdrop of recession during three of the past four years. Inflation grew to 71 percent from 57 percent during the past two years. Unemployment is at 11 percent, by government estimate.

Mr. Petkoff last week described Venezuela as a "house on fire."

The measures announced Monday have the backing of the International Monetary Fund, which reportedly is prepared to approve a $2.5 billion loan.

In 1989, when President Carlos Andres Perez adopted similar free-market measures, riots ensued that put his government on the defensive and set the stage for two attempted coups in 1992.

In 1993, he was impeached on corruption charges. Mr. Caldera won election by campaigning against Mr. Perez's free-market policies.

"I can't feel like it's a vindication," Mr. Perez said, "because it's the Venezuelan people ... who have suffered the consequences."

Earnings Propel Rally In Technology Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks rose Tuesday, led by technology issues after a strong earnings report by Intel, the world's biggest chipmaker, eased worries about sluggishness in the industry.

Intel jumped 4¼ to 64⅞ a day after reporting first-quarter earnings that surpassed analysts' forecasts. Intel also was modestly upbeat on the outlook for the current quarter.

"The nine-month bear market in the high-techs is winding down," said Alfred E. Goldman, vice president of A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis. "If the group starts to rebound, that would provide important leadership to the market."

U.S. STOCKS

The technology rally helped lift the Nasdaq composite index to a record 1,123.04 points, up 12.60, and spilled over into the broader market. Gaining issues outnumbered losers by a 13-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 27.10 points, at 5,620.02.

"The earnings in a few key companies has been better than expected," said Robert Borkowski, a portfolio manager at Philadelphia Investment Management Group.

"In the past month, people have gotten more optimistic about the economy, and I don't think earnings expectations were raised in line with that newfound confidence."

Sun Microsystems helped lead computer stocks higher, rising 1 7/16 to 50¾, also getting a lift from strong earnings. IBM rose 1¾ to 115⅞ and Motorola gained 1¼ to 58¼.

Drug stocks were strong, with Johnson & Johnson gaining 1⅜ to 91⅛ after reporting first-quarter net income of $790 million, up from $654 million a year ago.

Revenue rose to $5.33 billion from $4.50 billion, lifted by strong sales of the anti-psychotic medication Risperdal and a coronary stent used to clear blocked arteries.

Pfizer fell ⅜ to 69 despite reporting a 23 percent increase in first-quarter earnings, to $517.2 million. While sales rose to $2.68 billion from $2.34 billion a year ago, sales of Procardia XL, Pfizer's most successful heart disease drug, fell 7 percent.

Paper and packaging stocks rallied after Merrill Lynch raised Boise Cascade, Champion International and six other companies to a medium-term accumulate, the company's second-highest rating. Boise Cascade rose 3½ to 46, Champion International gained 2⅞ to 49⅞, Stone Container rose 1½ to 16 and International Paper rose 1 to 41.

Petroleum drilling stocks were strong, benefiting from a rally in crude oil prices over the past month. Helmerich & Payne rose ⅞ to 37, Schlumberger gained 2 to 84¾ and Halliburton rose 1⅜ to 56⅞.

Schlumberger and Halliburton were raised to "attractive" at Bear Stearns.

Among other issues, Cephalon, which makes drugs to treat neurological diseases, rose 3⅝ to 31½ and Chiron 1¼ to 96 after the companies said they planned to seek approval this year for their drug to fight Lou Gehrig's disease.

Nellcor Puritan Bennett fell 13¾ at 50¼ after the designer of respiratory-care products reported third-quarter earnings that fell below Wall Street estimates. Nellcor said its home-care sales were hurt by the termination of an independent distributor network and the transition to a direct sales force.

Qualcomm fell 6 to 33 after the maker of wireless communications equipment reported a steep decline in second-quarter earnings. Qualcomm earned $1.5 million, down from $6 million a year ago. Qualcomm blamed the lower earnings on a decline in license and development fees.

Middleby rose 2 to 9⅞ after the company and Germany's Ubert Gastrotechnik GmBH said they had invented a greaseless french fry cooker that still makes fries taste greasy.

Noram Energy rose 1¼ to 10½ after an analyst at Smith Barney upgraded his opinion on the natural gas distributor to buy from neutral.

In the bond market, prices were underpinned by evidence of slower manufacturing, which eased concern that the Federal Reserve Board may be ready to raise overnight lending rates to stave off an increase in inflation.

A government report showed that plants, mines and utilities ran at 82.5 percent of capacity in March, down from 83.2 percent in February.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose 1/32 point, to 89 29/32 and the yield was nearly steady at 6.79 percent.

"The upside for bonds is not going to be tremendous," said Lauren Best at Advisers Capital Management. "The economy looks strong." *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Cigarette Sales Lift Philip Morris

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Cos. said Tuesday that strong demand for cigarettes helped first-quarter net profit rise 17 percent.

The maker of Marlboro cigarettes, Kraft cheese and Miller beer had net income of $1.57 billion, up from $1.34 billion a year ago. Revenue rose to $17.49 billion from $16.52 billion.

U.S. tobacco earnings rose 11 percent, to $971 million, as the retail market share held by its premium brand Marlboro climbed to a record 32.4 percent. Profit from international tobacco operations rose 17 percent, to $1.1 billion, as stronger sales and higher prices offset unfavorable currency movements.

"Our results out of the starting gate are very strong as our worldwide tobacco business continues its explosive growth and our North American food business makes impressive progress," said Geoffrey C. Bible, chairman and chief executive.

Worldwide food revenue rose 10 percent, to $7.1 billion, as increased volume and expansion in emerging markets offset by rising marketing costs. North American food profit rose 6.5 percent. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Dollar Sags on Japan Rate Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the yen on Tuesday after comments by Japan's top central banker prompted speculation the country might raise interest rates.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasuo Matsushita told a Japanese parliamentary committee that keeping rates low for an extended period in the 1980s contributed to the "bubble" economy that burst at the end of the decade.

Traders interpreted Mr. Matsushita's comments to mean the central bank might consider boosting Japan's present low rates. That stemmed the yen's recent decline against the dollar because high rates would make deposits in yen more attractive.

"There's a little bit of a pause today because of Matsushita, but the fundamentals still seem to be pretty positive for the dollar," said Jeffrey Brummette, a managing director at Prudential Global Advisors in Short Hills, New Jersey.

The dollar fell to 108.225 yen,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

down from 108.585 yen on Monday. It fell to 1.5101 Deutsche marks from 1.5129. The dollar was at 1.2301 Swiss francs, down from 1.2353, and 5.1243 French francs, down from 5.1333. But the pound edged down to $1.5078 from $1.5079.

The dollar has rallied recently against the yen and the mark, helped by the view the U.S. economy was strong enough to keep the Federal Reserve Board from cutting interest rates. That comes at a time when many analysts think European rates are headed lower and the Bank of Japan is charging commercial banks a short-term rate of just 0.5 percent.

Separately, Franz-Christoph Zeitler, a Bundesbank council member, said exchange rates no longer posed an obstacle to German exports now that the mark has fallen from its postwar high against the dollar set in March 1995.

Many traders are betting on a cut in rates by Germany's central bank to buoy the country's faltering economy. Some expect the cut could come as early as Thursday, when the policy-making council is to meet.

But a rate cut is not certain, some traders said, citing comments Tuesday from Hans Tietmeyer, Bundesbank president. Mr. Tietmeyer said monetary policy was not to blame for slow growth in Western Europe. *(Bloomberg, AFP)*

Very briefly:

Phone Company Earnings Surge

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Earnings at three of the biggest U.S. telecommunications companies surged, the companies said Tuesday as businesses and consumers hooked up phone lines to take advantage of the Internet and other data services.

Sprint Corp. led the group with a 39 percent increase, its best quarter in a decade. Ameritech Corp.'s earnings rose 14 percent, while GTE Corp. posted a 12 percent increase.

The profit increases reflect the growing use of computer services, faxes and second phone lines that let people work from home. The results come as a new regulatory environment starts to create opportunities for phone companies in the $200 billion-a-year U.S. telecommunications market.

In Sprint's local-phone operations, the number of phone lines rose 5.1 percent, among the highest growth rates in the industry. Sprint said operating profit in long distance rose 47 percent to $226 million from $154 million. Revenue rose 14 percent to $2 billion from $1.75 billion.

• Weyerhaeuser Co. said its profit fell 31 percent in the first quarter from a year ago, due largely to a retreat in pulp and paper prices. The company said it earned $142 million, or 72 cents a share, compared with $206.6 million, or $1 a share.

• Mattel Inc. said its first-quarter earnings rose 11 percent on strong sales of Barbie, Fisher-Price, Hot Wheels and Cabbage Patch dolls. The world's largest toymaker had net income of $29.9 million, or 11 cents a share, compared with $27 million, or 9 cents a share a year earlier.

• Hilton Hotels Corp. said first-quarter earnings rose 14 percent on higher room rates and occupancy at its hotels. The company had net income of $36.6 million, or 75 cents a share, up from $32 million, or 66 cents a share.

• McAfee Associates Inc. confirmed that it had offered $1 billion for Cheyenne Software Inc. and expressed surprise Cheyenne had publicly announced the offer. Cheyenne disclosed it had rejected a $27.50 per share bid. *AFP, Bloomberg, AP*

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AIM Str	109	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
AM Intl	371	4⅝	3⅝	3½	—
AMC	713	24¾	24	24¼	+⅛
AMC pf	107	42	41½	42	+½
ARC	447	2⅛	2½	2⅜	—
AckCom	235	22⅝	21⅝	22½	+⅛
AdvFin	148	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	—
AdvMed	410	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5602.68	5627.96	5577.39	5620.02	+27.10
Trans	2152.10	2186.58	2146.26	2184.02	+35.33
Util	208.43	209.68	208.22	208.36	—0.27
Comp	1812.88	1825.68	1806.94	1824.69	+14.33

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	767.07	761.64	766.62	+4.75
Transp.	512.29	501.81	511.96	+8.94
Utilities	188.74	187.69	188.28	+0.44
Finance	65.37	64.40	64.64	—0.63
SP 500	645.57	642.15	645.00	+2.51
SP 100	624.33	620.21	623.66	+3.21

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	346.57	344.80	346.28	+1.08
Industrials	442.02	438.94	441.78	+2.26
Transp.	326.04	320.47	326.04	+5.34
Utility	242.42	241.81	242.95	+0.98
Finance	286.27	283.30	283.99	—2.18

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1123.87	1118.82	1123.04	+12.60
Industrials	1052.87	1048.58	1052.46	+8.45
Banks	1046.14	1042.45	1042.45	—3.89
Insurance	1284.20	1278.78	1282.24	—2.86
Finance	1273.45	1267.56	1267.56	—4.45
Transp.	886.20	882.85	885.45	+5.18

AMEX

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
	579.90	578.43	579.31	+3.20

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.71	+0.25
10 Utilities	99.78	+0.38
10 Industrials	105.64	+0.11

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
LoralSp wi	74872	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
TelMex	59567	35⅝	34½	35⅝	—⅛
ThriftyP n	53368	14⅝	14	14	
Motorola	48612	58⅞	57⅝	58¼	+1¼
MicrnT s	48492	34¼	33⅝	33¾	+1⅛
IntPap s	45347	41⅛	40½	41	+1
Enserch	42041	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	—⅛
StoneC	41167	16½	15⅛	16	+1½
BayNtwk s	37944	28⅝	27⅛	28⅜	+1⅛
Compaq	32174	41⅜	40⅝	40⅞	+⅛
MercFn s	31973	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	—1⅛
Merck	31424	60⅝	59	60	+⅛
NoramE	31794	10⅝	9⅜	10½	+1¼
BarrickG	29615	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
Loral s	28962	52	50⅞	51⅛	+⅛

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel s	228408	65	63	64⅞	+4¼
Cisco s	90737	46⅞	44⅛	46⅛	+1¾
Qualcom	89779	34⅛	31⅛	33	—6
Informix s	87859	24⅛	22	24	+⅛
SunMic s	84440	52⅞	50⅛	50¾	+1⅞
Atmel s	81696	33⅛	30⅛	33⅛	+3⅛
EricTel s	80488	20⅛	18⅛	18⅞	—1⅛
Nellcor	67775	57	49½	50⅛	—13¾
Amoff	66005	19⅛	13¾	14⅛	—4⅛
Oracle	61058	46⅛	44⅛	45⅝	+2⅛
Amgen s	52614	55⅛	52	54½	—⅛
Microsoft	49948	105⅛	104	105⅛	+1⅛
ApldMat s	42419	37⅜	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
Intel wt s	40679	29⅛	28⅛	29½	+2⅛
SierSm s	40103	20⅛	17⅛	18⅛	—1⅛

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ChrySoft	75608	21⅞	19⅞	21⅞	—⅛
Ampex n	15130	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+⅛
GoviCn	10790	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅜
Harken	7980	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+⅛
RoyalO g	7565	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Atari	7223	4⅞	4	4⅛	+⅛
ForstLb	6986	47⅛	45⅞	45⅞	—1⅛
EchoBay	6865	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
Hasbro	5884	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+⅛
NY Tim	5784	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+½

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1331	1660
Declined	1034	774
Unchanged	766	706
Total issues	3131	3140
New Highs	139	109
New Lows	7	14

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1999	2105
Declined	1726	1642
Unchanged	1698	1677
Total issues	5423	5424
New Highs	233	190
New Lows	54	48

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	325	334
Declined	257	248
Unchanged	220	202
Total issues	802	784
New Highs	43	40
New Lows	9	7

Market Sales

	Today close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	451.52	415.50
Amex	29.48	26.64
Nasdaq	569.73	461.86

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Everg Shtintr A	-	.052	4-15	4-16
Ever Shtintr B	-	.046	4-15	4-16
Volvo AB	c	.6022	4-29	5-16
c- approx amount per ADR.				
STOCK SPLIT				
Commonwlth Energy 2 for 1 split.				
Tejas Gas 3 for 2 split.				
UAL Corp 4 for 1 split.				
INCREASED				
Eastern Util	Q	.415	5-1	5-15
Home Beneficial	Q	.22	5-20	6-10
Mellon Bank	Q	.60	4-30	5-15
Merrill Lynch	Q	.30	5-6	5-22
Movado Group	Q	.03	4-22	4-30
Village Bancorp	Q	.17	4-25	5-3
SPECIAL				
Oppenheimr CapLP	-	.175	4-30	5-31
REGULAR				
BHA Group A	Q	.03	4-22	5-3
Banco One	Q	.34	6-14	6-28
Birmingham Steel	Q	.10	4-26	5-7
Evergreen Util A	M	.032	4-15	4-16
Evergreen Util B	M	.025	4-15	4-16
Fedl Natl Mtg	Q	.19	4-30	5-25
Genuine Parts	Q	.335	6-7	7-1
Goodrich BF	Q	.275	6-10	7-1
Heilig-Meyers	Q	.07	4-24	5-18
Heritage Fincl	Q	.13	4-29	5-4
Hi Yld Plus	M	.07	4-30	5-10
ITT Indus	Q	.15	5-17	7-1
Lexington Corp	Q	.27	4-30	5-15
Lilly, Eli	Q	.3425	5-15	6-10
Loews Corp	Q	.25	5-3	6-1
Merryland Inv	Q	.37	6-14	6-28
Pall Corp	Q	.1225	4-26	5-10
Park Natl	Q	.35	5-17	6-10
Perpetual Midwest	Q	.075	4-30	5-15
Placer Dome	Q	.075	5-24	6-24
Progressive Bk	Q	.20	4-30	5-31
Southern Co	Q	.315	5-6	6-6
Sprint Corp	Q	.25	6-6	6-26
VF Corp	Q	.36	6-10	6-20
VSE Corp	Q	.085	5-1	5-21
WPL Holdings	Q	.4925	4-30	5-15

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s). b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c - liquidating dividend. cld - called. d - new yearly low. e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd - next day delivery. P/E - price-earnings ratio. r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls - sales. t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u - new yearly high. v - trading halted. vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd - when distributed. wi - when issued/ ww - with warrants. x - ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis - ex-distribution. xw - without warrants. y- ex-dividend and sales in full. yld - yield. z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

April 16, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May 96	4.57	4.43½	4.44½	—0.11	115,125
Jul 96	4.43	4.30	4.30	—0.12	165,303
Sep 96	3.75¼	3.64½	3.64½	—0.12	52,739
Dec 96	3.31¼	3.19¾	3.22½	—0.08¾	118,223
Mar 97	3.35½	3.25½	3.27	—0.09½	11,913
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 117,083					
Mon's open int 471,283 off 7644					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
May 96	250.50	244.00	245.20	—4.70	22,821
Jul 96	254.80	248.10	249.00	—5.10	46,942
Aug 96	255.00	248.80	249.50	—5.40	8,501
Sep 96	252.50	245.50	246.50	—6.50	5,508
Oct 96	249.50	242.00	243.30	—6.30	3,167
Dec 96	249.80	242.00	242.80	—6.60	12,999
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 27,131					
Mon's open int 108,695 off 678					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
May 96	26.20	25.87	25.88	—0.41	21,900
Jul 96	26.60	26.21	26.23	—0.44	45,647
Aug 96	26.72	26.41	26.41	—0.42	7,335
Sep 96	26.85	26.56	26.57	—0.41	4,229
Oct 96	27.05	26.68	26.69	—0.40	2,465
Dec 96	27.32	26.94	26.95	—0.47	13,402
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 16,759					
Mon's open int 96,354 off 1310					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May 96	7.90½	7.71	7.73	—0.16¾	47,316
Jul 96	8.01	7.80	7.82¼	—0.15¾	76,181
Aug 96	8.01	7.81	7.83¼	—0.15¾	9,406
Sep 96	7.90	7.67	7.69½	—0.17¼	5,768
Nov 96	7.82	7.60½	7.63	—0.16¼	66,051
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 67,342					
Mon's open int 216,036 up 330					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
May 96	5.91	5.66¾	5.66¾	—0.20	12,584
Jul 96	5.55	5.30¾	5.31¼	—0.19½	58,801
Sep 96	5.53	5.30	5.30	—0.20	14,246
Nov 96			7.78		
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 37,110					
Mon's open int 102,341 up 2387					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	60.30	58.92	58.92	—1.58	3,922
Jun 96	61.20	59.85	60.82	—1.33	37,806
Aug 96	62.22	61.25	61.70	—0.65	23,254
Oct 96	64.12	63.40	63.77	—0.45	13,503
Dec 96	62.72	62.05	62.45	—0.32	10,637
Feb 97	63.15	62.55	62.75	—0.40	5,959
Est. sales 19,634 Mon's. sales 11,714					
Mon's open int 95,567 up 142					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	52.50	51.82	51.87	—0.55	1,736
May 96	53.70	53.05	53.40	—0.30	6,049
Aug 96	55.80	55.10	55.35	—0.37	9,774
Sep 96	56.40	55.85	56.10	—0.32	1,940
Oct 96	57.40	56.85	57.20	—0.20	2,753
Nov 96	58.42	57.80	58.15	—0.27	1,146
Est. sales 3,416 Mon's. sales 4,179					
Mon's open int 24,743 up 89					
HOGS-Live(2/37 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	55.85	54.42	55.02	+0.57	3,637
Jun 96	59.20	57.80	59.15	+1.38	19,871
Jul 96	56.15	55.40	56.07	+0.80	7,495
Aug 96	51.70	51.15	51.67	+0.55	5,777
Oct 96	47.55	47.15	47.35	+0.10	3,770
Dec 96	49.25	49.00	49.20	+0.13	3,378
Est. sales 10,863 Mon's. sales 8,053					
Mon's open int 45,071 off 318					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	74.50	72.80	74.07	+0.37	4,729
Jul 96	74.47	72.80	73.92	+0.12	3,910
Aug 96	72.45	70.55	71.60	+0.95	1,337
Feb 97	69.85	68.52	68.52	+0.67	393
Mar 97	70.00	70.00	70.00	+2.00	11
May 97	72.47	70.50	72.47	—0.03	4
Est. sales 3,844 Mon's. sales 3,058					
Mon's open int 10,374 up 47					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
May 96	1338	1325	1327	—17	5,922
Jul 96	1365	1352	1355	—13	33,244
Sep 96	1380	1370	1372	—17	14,442
Dec 96	1397	1386	1392	—6	14,284
Mar 97	1409	1400	1406	—5	11,792
Est. sales 13,999 Mon's. sales 10,638					
Mon's open int 95,906 off 696					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	115.95	113.25	115.40	+0.75	9,285
Jul 96	115.90	113.50	115.55	+0.65	10,564
Sep 96	115.10	113.50	114.55	+0.15	4,484
Dec 96	114.70	112.50	114.15	—0.35	2,283
Est. sales 10,500 Mon's. sales 8,801					
Mon's open int 27,382 off 2180					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	11.72	11.50	11.51	—0.14	29,326
Jul 96	11.24	11.09	11.11	—0.08	57,066
Oct 96	11.00	10.93	10.94	—0.03	33,470
Mar 97	10.82	10.76	10.78	+0.01	20,595
Est. sales 21,990 Mon's. sales 16,984					
Mon's open int 149,444 up 945					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	132.25	130.00	130.20	—0.40	10,440
Jul 96	130.40	128.70	128.85	—0.55	5,422
Sep 96	129.00	127.65	127.65	—0.75	2,637
Nov 96	125.50	125.50	125.25	—0.50	945
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,795					
Mon's open int 23,025 off 596					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 96	393.00	390.00	391.00	—2.00	251
May 96			392.00	—2.00	2
Jun 96	396.30	392.50	393.50	—2.00	103,449
Aug 96	398.40	394.50	395.70	—2.00	21,155
Oct 96	400.70	397.00	398.10	—2.00	5,343
Dec 96	402.90	399.50	400.50	—2.00	24,824
Feb 97	403.00	402.80	403.00	—2.00	5,128
Apr 97	407.80	407.70	405.40	—2.00	4,659
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 30,198					
Mon's open int 203,822 off 1982					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Apr 96	118.80	118.00	118.80	+0.55	1,822
May 96	118.90	117.50	118.40	+0.65	16,966
Jun 96	117.20	116.70	117.15	+0.65	1,057
Jul 96	117.20	115.25	116.60	+0.55	11,597
Aug 96			115.80	+0.60	561
Sep 96	115.20	114.40	115.00	+0.60	3,879
Oct 96			114.15	+0.60	464
Nov 96			113.30	+0.65	382
Dec 96	112.50	112.00	112.50	+0.60	5,589
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 12,850					
Mon's open int 45,316 up 934					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Apr 96			528.3	—18.8	2
May 96	550.5	523.0	529.2	—18.8	51,481
Jul 96	555.5	528.0	534.0	—19.2	24,704
Sep 96	559.0	533.0	538.6	—19.3	11,459
Dec 96	567.0	540.0	545.7	—19.4	8,134
Jan 97			548.7	—19.4	3
Mar 97	573.0	550.0	553.1	—19.4	3,317
May 97	577.5	577.5	558.0	—19.5	738
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 14,367					
Mon's open int 103,047 up 1834					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Apr 96			403.50	—1.30	44
Jul 96	407.50	404.10	405.50	—1.30	19,973
Oct 96	411.80	408.00	408.70	—1.10	3,177
Jan 97	412.60	411.60	411.50	—1.10	1,077
Apr 97	416.50	415.00	414.20	—1.10	705
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 3,041					
Mon's open int 24,976 up 451					

LONDON METALS (LME)
Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1564.00	1565.00	1579.00	1580.00
Forward	1599½	1600.00	1614.00	1614½
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	2565.00	2567.00	2591.00	2593.00
Forward	2550.00	2551.00	2570.00	2571.00
Lead				
Spot	804.00	805.00	820.00	822.00
Forward	799.00	800.00	811.00	812.00
Nickel				
Spot	8090.00	8100.00	8185.00	8195.00
Forward	8185.00	8190.00	8280.00	8285.00
Tin				
Spot	6465.00	6475.00	6465.00	6475.00
Forward	6470.00	6480.00	6470.00	6480.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	1040.00	1041.00	1054.00	1055.00
Forward	1066½	1067.00	1080.00	1081.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Jun 96	95.08	95.05	95.07	+0.02	9,097
Sep 96	94.91	94.86	94.89	+0.01	3,988
Dec 96	94.69	94.65	94.67	—0.01	710
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 115					
Mon's open int 13,797 up 29					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	106-16	106-06	106-135	— 01	181,666
Sep 96	106-06	105-27	106-045		11,449
Dec 96			105-26		35
Est. sales 39,500 Mon's. sales 21,469					
Mon's open int 193,150 off 2552					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	108-09	107-24	108-05		295,645
Sep 96	107-31	107-18	107-27		32,574
Dec 96			107-09		1,146
Est. sales 70,000 Mon's. sales 43,730					
Mon's open int 329,365 up 1269					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Jun 96	110-17	109-25	110-10	+ 01	361,006
Sep 96	109-31	109-08	109-25	+ 01	26,593
Dec 96	109-14	108-26	109-08		5,222
Mar 97			108-27		935
Est. sales 250,000 Mon's. sales 168,350					
Mon's open int 393,822 off 5523					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Jun 96	106-04	105-15	105-29	+ 0-13	122,900
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	104-29	+ 0-15	165
Est. sales: 55,261. Prev. sales: 30,952					
Prev. open int.: 124,164 off 1,375					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	96.69	96.32	96.65	+ 0.42	195,215
Sep 96	95.75	95.50	95.75	+ 0.42	5,404
Est. sales: 147,235. Prev. sales: 94,462					
Prev. open int.: 200,619 off 4,307					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	111.27	110.65	110.94	+ 0.01	50,226
Sep 96	N.T.	N.T.	110.38	+ 0.01	268
Est. sales: 42,820. Prev. sales: 38,091					
Prev. open int.: 50,494 up 388					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	122.16	121.72	122.14	+0.40	154,781
Sep 96	120.80	120.42	120.82	+0.40	5,380
Dec 97	119.42	119.12	119.52	+0.40	664
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	120.32	+0.40	153
Est. volume: 143,587. Open int.: 160,978 up 3,766.					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
May 96	94.540	94.520	94.540	+10	13,492
Jun 96	94.540	94.510	94.530	+10	389,720
Jul 96	94.510	94.490	94.510	—10	107,015
Sep 96	94.400	94.340	94.380		357,884
Dec 96	94.140	94.080	94.110		341,822
Mar 97	93.940	93.850	93.910		238,436
Jun 97	93.780	93.700	93.740		280,394
Mar 00	92.980	92.920	92.970	—10	27,752
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 279,287					
Mon's open int 2,495,990 off 14220					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Jun 96	1.5094	1.5034	1.5066	+2	61,644
Sep 96	1.5080	1.5010	1.5052	+2	69
Dec 96			1.5036	+2	32
Mar 97			1.5020	+2	4
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 19,669					
Mon's open int 61,749 up 10873					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Can. dlr					
Jun 96	.7386	.7365	.7366	—15	38,557
Sep 96	.7380	.7367	.7369	—15	1,570
Dec 96	.7381	.7374	.7372	—15	1,394
Mar 97	.7378	.7378	.7374	—15	404
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,922					
Mon's open int 42,328 up 165					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Jun 96	.6663	.6629	.6648	+14	79,141
Sep 96	.6694	.6677	.6685	+13	2,233
Dec 96			.6722	+12	193
Mar 97			.6761	+11	21
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 23,335					
Mon's open int 81,588 up 3663					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Jun 96	.009235	.009291	.009219	+28	78,449
Sep 96	.009445	.009428	.009430	+27	2,141
Dec 96	.009550	.009545	.009540	+26	1,068
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 13,129					
Mon's open int 81,751 off 1423					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Jun 96	.8208	.8142	.8185	+38	41,179
Sep 96	.8275	.8218	.8259	+40	1,420
Dec 96	.8350	.8325	.8334	+41	654
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 15,924					
Mon's open int 43,254 up 972					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	94.01	93.96	94.00	+ 0.02	79,724
Sep 96	93.88	93.81	93.84	+ 0.03	55,088
Dec 96	93.50	93.45	93.49	+ 0.03	55,946
Mar 97	93.04	92.97	93.03	+ 0.04	39,123
Jun 97	92.63	92.57	92.63	+ 0.05	33,963
Sep 97	92.34	92.29	92.33	+ 0.06	25,169
Dec 97	92.13	92.06	92.13	+ 0.07	15,940
Mar 98	91.99	91.92	91.99	+ 0.07	11,526
Jun 98	91.87	91.79	91.87	+ 0.07	8,328
Sep 98	91.80	91.75	91.77	+ 0.05	6,976
Dec 98	91.68	91.66	91.68	+ 0.04	8,413
Mar 99	91.59	91.55	91.59	+ 0.03	1,692
Est. sales: 48,266. Prev. sales: 42,010					
Prev. open int.: 342,838 off 685					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	96.79	96.77	96.78	Unch.	215,561
Sep 96	96.68	96.66	96.67	— 0.01	243,967
Dec 96	96.45	96.41	96.44	+ 0.01	189,425
Mar 97	94.13	94.08	96.12	+ 0.03	114,600
Jun 97	95.75	95.70	95.74	+ 0.04	97,355
Sep 97	95.38	95.34	95.37	+ 0.04	80,015
Dec 97	95.02	94.98	95.02	+ 0.05	51,824
Mar 98	94.71	94.66	94.72	+ 0.06	24,984
Jun 98	94.41	94.37	94.41	+ 0.06	18,412
Sep 98	94.13	94.09	94.13	+ 0.06	14,998
Dec 98	93.87	93.84	93.87	+ 0.05	12,834
Mar 99	93.60	93.58	93.61	+ 0.05	4,849
Est. sales: 8,516. Prev. sales: 2,186					
Prev. open int.: 53,517 off 92					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	90.89	90.76	90.84	Unch.	39,956
Sep 96	91.38	91.22	91.27	Unch.	22,816
Dec 96	91.36	91.30	91.35	+ 0.02	17,409
Mar 97	91.30	91.25	91.29	+ 0.04	7,599
Jun 97	91.19	91.14	91.19	+ 0.02	4,276
Sep 97	91.05	91.00	91.05	+ 0.03	2,099
Est. sales: 21,036. Prev. sales: 14,629					
Prev. open int.: 94,205 up 1,368					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Jun 96	95.89	95.85	95.86	— 0.01	59,331
Sep 96	95.79	95.74	95.76	— 0.01	50,941
Dec 96	95.60	95.57	95.58	— 0.01	28,749
Mar 97	95.37	95.34	95.35	— 0.01	23,365
Jun 97	95.07	95.04	95.05	— 0.02	11,256
Sep 97	94.79	94.75	94.76	— 0.02	7,236
Dec 97	94.55	94.52	94.52	— 0.03	6,756
Mar 98	94.36	94.33	94.35	— 0.02	4,335
Jun 98	94.20	94.18	94.19	— 0.01	1,976
Sep 98	N.T.	N.T.	94.01	+ 0.01	1,857
Dec 98	93.82	93.80	93.81	— 0.01	1,743
Mar 99	93.59	93.57	93.59	+ 0.02	1,630
Est. volume: 32,739. Open int.: 199,184 off 2,208.					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
May 96	84.10	82.89	83.17	—0.72	13,511
Jul 96	85.40	83.90	84.05	—1.20	21,242
Oct 96	82.30	81.80	82.25	+0.20	2,901
Dec 96	80.60	80.34	80.53	—0.01	22,254
Mar 97	81.35	81.10	81.58	+0.03	2,660
May 97	81.78	81.70	81.95	—0.05	1,096
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 17,537					
Mon's open int 65,853 off 2165					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal - cents per gal					
May 96	63.45	59.25	59.54	—3.08	22,527
Jun 96	57.95	54.38	54.90	—2.14	17,759
Jul 96	54.95	52.10	52.45	—1.71	13,907
Aug 96			48.60	—0.76	5
Aug 96	53.20	51.60	51.70	—1.46	9,619
Sep 96	53.45	51.75	52.08	—1.34	3,918
Oct 96	52.98	52.50	52.55	—1.36	3,523
Nov 96	54.10	53.80	53.10	—1.36	4,098
Dec 96	54.60	53.20	53.10	—1.31	11,251
Jan 97	54.75	53.60	53.75	—1.36	4,893
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 23,499					
Mon's open int 97,914 off 1235					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
May 96	25.70	23.70	24.40	—0.66	51,872
Jun 96	22.84	21.15	21.50	—0.98	104,828
Jul 96	20.99	19.80	20.00	—0.77	55,445
Aug 96	19.84	18.95	19.10	—0.61	42,884
Sep 96	19.16	18.35	18.50	—0.59	33,428
Oct 96	18.83	18.25	18.37	—0.44	20,839
Nov 96	18.62	18.05	18.18	—0.44	17,544
Dec 96	18.49	17.90	18.10	—0.35	31,501
Jan 97	18.42	17.97	18.00	—0.33	18,451
Feb 97	18.07	17.95	17.95	—0.26	14,937
Mar 97	17.85	17.82	17.85	—0.27	11,038
Apr 97	17.90	17.88	17.85	—0.19	5,219
May 97	17.65	17.65	17.65	—0.32	1,433
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 108,201					
Mon's open int 472,403 off 9886					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
May 96	2.350	2.295	2.315	—38	32,761
Jun 96	2.355	2.315	2.330	—21	26,112
Jul 96	2.325	2.300	2.315	—4	20,846
Aug 96	2.293	2.270	2.280	—10	15,330
Sep 96	2.260	2.235	2.250	—8	13,456
Oct 96	2.267	2.235	2.245	—11	11,122
Nov 96	2.295	2.275	2.280	—14	7,583
Dec 96	2.385	2.345	2.365	—19	10,586
Jan 97	2.400	2.380	2.380	—19	4,392
Feb 97	2.300	2.280	2.280	—21	3,348
Mar 97	2.140	2.120	2.120	—30	3,037
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 30,659					
Mon's open int 165,685 up 1075					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal - cents per gal					
May 96	72.50	69.30	69.45	—2.36	24,748
Jun 96	69.90	66.70	66.89	—2.23	20,051
Jul 96	66.50	63.70	63.84	—1.88	13,283
Aug 96	62.35	60.40	60.45	—1.62	7,989
Sep 96	59.30	57.80	57.80	—1.41	3,727
Oct 96			54.50	—1.30	1,850
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 28,064					
Mon's open int 73,817 up 483					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
June 96	20.84	19.10	19.51	—0.89	76,419
July 96	19.29	18.18	18.39	—0.59	50,529
Aug 96	18.39	17.51	17.79	—0.33	19,932
Sep 96	17.83	17.10	17.32	—0.29	12,544
Oct 96	17.49	17.00	17.02	—0.31	5,906
Nov 96	17.24	16.90	16.85	—0.30	3,544
Dec 96	17.10	16.76	16.72	—0.27	11,151
Jan 97	16.89	16.73	16.61	—0.27	98,340
Feb 97	16.79	16.50	16.51	—0.27	4,659
Mar 97	16.41	16.40	16.41	—0.27	712
Apr 97	N.T.	N.T.	16.34	—0.26	1,600
Est. sales: 66,071. Open int.: 196,230 off 12,063.					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Jun 96	649.40	645.30	646.95	+1.15	172,101
Sep 96	654.40	650.90	651.70	+0.60	5,538
Dec 96	660.40	656.50	659.50	+2.70	2,715
Mar 97	664.20	663.60	666.00	+3.40	161
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 57,609					
Mon's open int 185,515 up 1478					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Jun 96	3838.0	3805.0	3836.0	+ 38.0	59,458
Sep 96	3833.0	3833.0	3846.0	+ 38.0	2,435
Dec 96	N.T.	N.T.	3873.0	+ 38.0	
Est. sales: 14,720. Prev. sales: 9,223					
Prev. open int.: 61,924 off 438					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Apr 96	2102.5	2077.0	2102.0	+22.0	33,864
May 96	2088.0	2068.5	2091.5	+22.0	5,480
Jun 96	2072.0	2048.5	2071.5	+22.0	24,430
Sep 96	2082.5	2060.5	2083.5	+22.0	9,159
Mar 97	N.T.	N.T.	2126.5	+21.5	2,965
Sep 97	N.T.	N.T.	2120.5	+21.5	2,185
Mar 98	N.T.	N.T.	2178.0	+22.0	700
Est. volume: 26,053. Open int.: 79,703 up 207.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	1,543.30
Reuters	2,114.10	2,114.30
D.J. Futures	151.42	152.65
CRB	255.79	257.32

Wall Street Leads U.K. Stocks to High; German Shares Slip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British stock prices rose to record levels for a second consecutive day Tuesday, helped by a leap of 1.1 percent in U.S. shares Monday, but German shares eased.

The FT-SE 100-share index, which was up 23.70 points to a record on Monday, strengthened its advance with a rise of 34.80 points, or 0.92 percent, to 3,825.30.

Frankfurt's 30-share DAX index, which also set a record Monday, eased 7.56 points, to 2,538.38, as a weakening dollar dimmed prospects for German exporters.

"The dollar looked a bit wobbly this morning, and that brought the market down a touch," a Hamburg dealer said of German stocks.

Looking at the London market, Richard Kersley, an equity strategist for Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said short-term conditions were "quite good," as British stocks had performed "pretty badly relative to other markets, and there is a suggestion that it's now playing catch-up."

"If we manage to stay above 3,800 for the next two or three days, I see no reason that we shouldn't push ahead toward 3,900 or even 4,000," said Ian Harnett, head of strategy at Société Générale Strauss Turnbull.

Some other traders, however, said doubts about the survival of the current Conservative government and data due this week on unemployment, earnings and public borrowing could limit the market's gains.

Concern about the dollar arose after the Bank of Japan's governor, Yasuo Matsushita, said Japan's prolonged easy money policy had contributed to the country's unstable "bubble" economy of the 1980s. The comment indicated Japanese interest rates might be headed higher, attracting investors to the yen.

In Europe, however, bond prices rose amid optimism that moderate economic growth and subdued inflation would lead to interest-rate reductions.

The yield on the 10-year German government bond fell six basis points, to 6.40 percent, and the 10-year British government bond was yielding 8.02 percent, down six basis points.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

■ German Economy Slow

Germany will be unable to meet the government's forecast of 1.5 percent economic growth this year, Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt said Tuesday in an interview with the daily newspaper Flensburger Tageblatt, Agence France-Presse reported from Bonn.

His statement marks the first time the government growth forecast for this year has been officially corrected.

Internet With Elan

France Telecom Launches Its Service

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France Telecom, the state-owned telecommunications operator, launched its Internet service Tuesday, hoping to lure a million French speakers into using the global network of networks by offering them a rare degree of user friendliness in their own language.

About the only thing un-French about the service is its pseudo English name, Wanadoo — chosen because it sounded hip, and because no one else had registered it, officials said.

Facing increasing competition as the European telecommunications market heads for deregulation by 1998, France Telecom is playing catch-up with the U.S. operators CompuServe and America Online Inc., and a couple of French networks that already offer Internet access as well as a range of proprietary services.

It is also competing with many existing Internet access providers, offering a range of services and prices in France.

Nevertheless, officials at France Telecom Interactive, the operating subsidiary for Wanadoo, said they hoped to capture a major share of the market by offering a competitively priced service, fast access and ease of use.

The service offers open access to all Internet services — including the World Wide Web, e-mail and news groups — and limited access from the Internet at http://www.wanadoo.fr. It provides extensive on-line help in the language of Molière, telling users where to look for information on the Internet and how to retrieve it.

Another advantage is that the service costs the price of a local call from any part of France. The monthly subscription is 55 francs, tax included, for three hours connection, or 110 francs for 15 hours. Additional hours cost 19 francs and there is a one-time registration fee of 190 francs.

French users will find many points in common with the domestic Minitel teletex service pioneered by France and used regularly by about 14 million people and offering some 25,000 on-line services from travel reservations to help with homework. Minitel services, including the national phone directory and directories for other countries, will be directly available from Wanadoo.

The new service is also open, like Minitel, to providers of goods and services, including news media and educational establishments. France Telecom said it would introduce a secure method of payment on line this year.

Wanadoo is equipped with Netscape, but officials said it could be adapted to virtually any browser.

Paris Banker Calls for End To State Role In System

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The chairman ofSociété Générale warned on Tuesday that the government might kill the French banking industry if it did not end special arrangements that distort the marketplace.

Marc Viénot, who has already broken ranks with the French banking establishment by challenging a huge state rescue of Crédit Lyonnais, said that privileges for the postal service, savings banks and mutual banks might drive the big commercial banks out of business.

Such bluntness is rare in the French establishment, in which top figures have traditionally moved between government offices and key jobs in the private sector.

This attack on the deep-rooted role of the government in the financial system was seen as underlining the extent of problems in the sector.

Mr. Viénot, in an article in the daily newspaper Le Monde, argued that either the state accept that the rules must change "or it will continue to look after the special interests of each establishment."

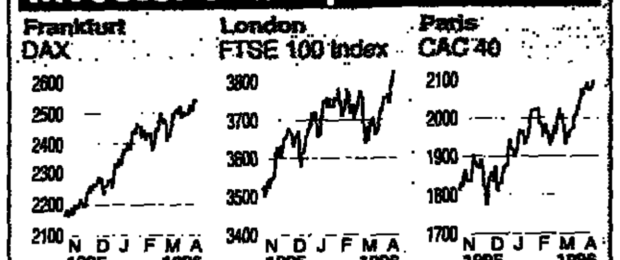
He said that in that case "the financial picture will be simple" in a few years — "there will be no more international banking companies based in Paris and playing a major role in the world economy."

There would be only "domestic banking networks in France, prospering under the shelter of their privileges and a postal bank that the state, being short of funds, will decide to privatize one day." He said that while there was still time, a simple and democratic rule should be applied: "The same rules for all" and the elimination "of the active causes of distortions of competition."

He urged the state to cease as soon as possible acting as a key shareholder, "a role in which, it is clear, it scarcely excels," a remark seen as a reference to the collapse of Crédit Lyonnais.

"Let the state protect depositors from ruination. But it must not take funds from the public to put badly-managed banks on artificial respiration," he said.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	548.23	549.00	-0.14
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,041.63	8,994.09	+0.53
Frankfurt	DAX	2,538.38	2,545.94	-0.30
Copenhagen	Stock Market	394.38	392.77	+0.40
Helsinki	HEX General	1,841.60	1,839.34	+0.12
Oslo	OBX	444.37	447.74	-0.75
London	FTSE 100	3,825.30	3,790.50	+0.92
Madrid	Stock Exchange	349.61	349.48	+0.04
Milan	MIBTEL	9,780.00	9,812.00	-0.33
Paris	CAC 40	2,097.34	2,080.56	+0.81
Stockholm	SX 16	1,994.64	2,012.20	-0.87
Vienna	ATX	1,085.72	1,094.54	-0.81
Zurich	SPI	2,308.96	2,295.62	+0.58

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **Banco Español de Credito SA's** first-quarter net profit rose nearly 48 percent from a year ago, to 6.98 billion pesetas ($55.36 million), helped by cost-cutting and a turnaround in income from its trading portfolio.
- **Hanson PLC** has sold its **Eveready South Africa Ltd.** battery unit to **Duracell International Inc.** for 525 million rand ($124.63 million).
- **Reuters Holdings PLC's** sales rose 14 percent in the first quarter, to £713 million ($1.08 billion), lead by growth in transaction products.
- **Philipp Holzmann AG's** shares plunged more than 6 percent, to 510 Deutsche marks ($338), after the company said it expected to post a net loss of 360 million DM in 1995 because of weakness in the real estate market.
- **Pro Sieben Television AG** has formed a unit to develop and market digital TV programming using **Kirch Group's** so-called d-box set-top decoder.
- **Italy's** gross domestic product contracted 0.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1995 from the third quarter but grew 3 percent for the year and 2.3 percent from the fourth quarter of 1994.
- **Vendex International NV's** net profit rose to 415 million guilders ($245.85 million) in the year to Jan. 31 from 385 million guilders the previous year as improvements in its staffing services and real estate units were countered by a decline in income from retail operations.
- **Clarins SA's** net income rose to 205.2 million French francs ($40.04 million) last year from 179.4 million francs in 1994 as sales surged at its perfume and makeup divisions.
- **Roche Holding AG** has sold its liquid-crystals unit to **Merck KGaA** as part of an effort to streamline operations. Terms were not disclosed.

Bloomberg, AFP

WPP Takes Careful Steps Toward Expansion

By Stuart Elliott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The world's largest advertising agency company, WPP Group, is cautiously putting expansion back on its agenda — including investments in new media in the United States — after returning from the brink of extinction.

"Given where our business is concentrated, it makes sense to grow through acquisition," said Martin Sorrell, chief executive of WPP of London.

Mr. Sorrell said WPP, which bought 5 percent of the Hotwired on-line service from Wired Ventures, plans to make a similar investment "in the next couple weeks," with the goal of having "investments of a couple million dollars in four or five situations."

WPP billings rose 15.2 percent last year, to $22.7 billion, according to the trade publication Advertising Age. WPP holdings include the global agency chains Ogilvy & Mather Worldwide and J. Walter Thompson Co. as well as a smaller network, Conquest Europe, and shops that specialize in corporate identity consulting, direct marketing and health care advertising.

Mr. Sorrell said WPP was interested in acquiring an Asia-Pacific market research company, as part of efforts to "focus on the faster-growing parts of the world."

He added that the thought of buying a small, creatively focused agency — one of the so-called hot shops so eagerly sought by cutting-edge clients — was "a fairly seductive idea" that WPP executives were "actively thinking about."

But Mr. Sorrell discouraged any suggestions that WPP might embark on a buying spree. Debts taken on during an acquisition binge that began after Mr. Sorrell took control of WPP in 1986, which were aggravated by the worldwide advertising recession, forced WPP to within an eyelash of going under.

"Obviously, we've come through a difficult time," Mr. Sorrell said. "The point is: It has to be carefully done, carefully thought through."

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, April 16
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	83.50	82.60	82.60	83.30
Aegon	82.90	81.50	81.80	82.90
Ahold	87.40	86.10	86.90	86.30
Akzo Nobel	187.90	187.10	187.60	187.30
Bols Wess cva	35.20	34.20	34.40	34.90
CSM cva	81.90	80.10	80.50	80.90
Dordtsche Pet	260	256.60	258.30	259.30
DSM	164.90	159.60	164.30	159.70
Elsevier	27.90	27.50	27.50	27.70
Fortis Amev	121.90	120.60	121.30	121.30
G-Broc cva	55	54.10	54.10	55
Hagemeyer	111.60	109	110	112.30
Heineken	369.40	363	363.60	368.10
Hoogovens	62.50	61.90	62.30	62.20
Hunt Douglas	109.30	107.50	107.50	109
ING cva	122.50	120.80	122	121.30
KLM	58.90	57.90	58.30	58.60
KNP BT	43.10	42.80	42.90	42.80
KPN	65.50	64.50	64.60	65.40
Nedlloyd Gp	34.60	34.20	34.50	34.50
Nutricia	175.40	171.60	174.20	171.50
Oce Grinten	164.10	163.10	163.50	163.20
Pakhoed	46.80	45.70	46	47
Philips Elec	62	60.10	60.90	60.20
Polygram	105.50	102.60	104.20	103.60
Randstad Hdg	104.40	101	103.10	102.50
Robeco	126.50	126.10	126.10	125.80
Rodamco	47.10	46.70	46.90	46.90
Rolinco	135.50	135.10	135.10	134.20
Rorento	95.20	95.10	95.10	95.20
Royal Dutch	248	246.60	247	247
Stork	48.50	47.80	48.40	48
Unilever cva	227.70	225.60	227.50	225.50
VNU	31.10	30.10	30.10	31
Wolters Kl cva	195.70	193.30	195.70	193.70

EOE index: 548.23
Previous: 549.80

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	478	466	468	476
Bangkok Bk F	374	360	368	356
Krung Thai Bk	131	127	130	126
PTT Explor	326	318	326	318
Siam Cement F	1294	1252	1294	1246
Telecomasia	72	70.50	71.50	70
Thai Airways	57.50	56	57	55
Thai Farm Bk F	302	298	300	298
Thai Teleph	90	87.50	88	87.50
Utd Comm	356	352	356	350

SET index: 1351.49
Previous: 1321.82

Bombay

Monday, April 15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	3985	3910	3920	3928
Grasim Ind	585	580	580	580
Hindalco Ind	1215	1190	1205	1205
Indust Lever	735	715	730	730
Indian Hotels	770	750	750	750
ITC	252	247	248	248
Larsen Toubro	257	252	253	253
Reliance Ind	225.50	220	220.75	220.75
Tata Eng Loco	456	446	456	456
Tata Iron St	220.50	215	215.50	215.50

Sensitive index: 3542.66
Previous: 3543.66

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3570	3500	3550	3500
Barco Ind	4950	4810	4900	4820
BBL	5930	5880	5920	5870
Bekaert	26650	26400	26650	26400
CBR	12325	12250	12325	12275
CMB	2730	2620	2730	2550
Cockerill	179	176	178	178
Colruyt	10475	10375	10400	10325
Delhaize Lion	1482	1464	1476	1438
Electrabel	7010	6980	7000	6990
Electrafina	3050	3000	3045	3015
Fortis AG	3880	3855	3865	3840
GIB	1480	1436	1440	1448
GBL	4180	4140	4170	4130
Gen Banque	10875	10800	10825	10800
Glaverbel	3850	3770	3815	3775
Kredietbank	8630	8580	8630	8570
Mosane	2160	2160	2160	2160
Petrofina	9100	8930	8990	8880
Powerfin	4245	4210	4225	4200
Recticel	327	320	320	320
Royale Belge	6440	6410	6440	6410
Soc Gen Belg	2460	2435	2435	2450
Solvay	18175	18025	18175	18050
Tessenderlo	13500	13200	13300	13200
Tractebel	12950	12850	12950	12850
UCB	56900	55200	56900	54900
Union Miniere	2370	2335	2365	2320

Stock Exchange index: 9041.63
Previous: 8994.09

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	340.45	336	340	337
Danisco	292	288	289	290
Den Danske Bk	387	383	385	385
D/S Svendborg A	184000	182000	184000	181000
D/S 1912 A	126000	126000	126000	126000
East Asiatic Co	128	123	125	125
FLS Ind B	540	535	535	530
ISS Intl Svc B	180	174.50	178	177
Nvo Nordisk B	746.23	739	741	740
Radiometer B	420	419	420	420
Sophus Ber B	699	692	699	693
Tele Danmk B	290	285	288	285
Unidanmark A	283	267	281	280

Stock Market index: 394.36
Previous: 392.77

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	845	845	845	850
AEG	167.50	166.80	167	167
Allianz Hdg	2704	2683	2704	2698
Altana	969.50	960	965	952
Asko Deutsche	933	928	929	931
Badenwerk	510	510	510	510
BASF	428.50	424.10	425	424
Bayer Hypo Bk	37.55	37.30	37.50	37.59
Bay.Vereinsbank	45.90	45.80	45.85	46
Bayer	513.90	512.50	513.50	514
Berliner Kraft	420	412	419.50	415
BHF Bank	39.90	39.60	39.60	39.95
BMW	830	824	826.50	835
CKAG Colonia	1105	1100	1105	1105
Commerzbank	337.30	336.50	336.50	338.20
Daimler Benz	828.50	827	828.50	829.30
Degussa	560	551	554	551
Deutsche Bank	75.65	75.45	75.52	76
Dresdner Bank	39.90	39.75	39.80	39.90
Heidelbg Zmt	972	960	960	980
Henkel	592.50	581	587.50	574
Hochtief	604	580	603	612
Hoechst	518	514.50	515.50	520.50
Holzmann Ph.	515	485	510	544
Karstadt	550	547.50	548.50	550
Kaufhof Hdg	493	490	493	493
Linde	963	957	958	969
Lufthansa vrd	249.50	247.50	248	246.50
MAN	429.50	427.50	428.50	433
Mannesmann	561	554	560	559
Muench Rueck	2990	2935	2945	2995
Preussag	424	422	424	424.50
PWA	206	205	205	209.70
RWE	61.60	61	61.55	61.10
SAP pfd	193.80	179.50	182	196
Schering	117.30	116.40	116.90	116.90
Schmalb Lub	236	234.50	236	234
Siemens	828.50	826	827.80	830.80
Suedzucker	730	720	730	720
Thyssen	283	279.50	282.40	282
Veba	78.30	77.40	78.05	77.43
VEW	475.50	475	475.50	486
Viag	591.50	583	591	592.40
Volkswagen	550.50	546.50	549.50	547.50
Wella	746	738	740.90	731

DAX index: 2538.38
Previous: 2545.94

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	208	202	204	205
Enso-Gutzeit R	34.10	33.50	33.70	33.50
Huhtamaki IF	157	156	156.50	157
Kesko	55.20	54.20	54.70	57
Kone BF	510	503	506	500
Kymmene F	133.50	132.50	133	132
Merita A	10	9.50	9.50	9.98
Metra BF	197	194	194	192
Metsa-Serla B	141.50	139	139	140
Nokia Prf F	161	157	157.50	157
Outokumpu A	83.50	83	83	83
Rautaruukki	33.30	32.70	32.70	33
Repola	95.10	94.20	94.50	94.30
Stockmann A	250	249.50	249.80	250
Valmet A	113	111	111	110

HEX General index: 1841.60
Previous: 1839.34

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9	8.60	8.60	8.80
Bk East Asia	26.95	26.60	26.75	26.70
Cathay Pacific	13	12.75	12.85	12.75
Cheung Kong	56	55	55	54.75
China Light	35.80	35.30	35.40	35.40
Chin Estates	6.90	6.80	6.90	6.90
Citic Pacific	30.80	30.30	30.60	30.40
Cons Elec Pwr	12.90	12.60	12.60	12.85
Dao Heng Bk	32.60	32.40	32.60	32.40
First Pacific	10.70	10.25	10.25	10.60
Great Eagle	22.75	22.40	22.40	22.30
Guangdong Inv	4.88	4.78	4.80	4.83
Guoco Group	44.50	43.30	44	43.20
Hang Lung	14.90	14.80	14.80	14.75
Hang Seng Bk	88	79.50	80	79.25
Henderson Inv	7	6.90	7	6.85
Henderson Ld	56	55.75	56	55.50
HKR Intl	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.20
HK Aircraft	20.40	20.35	20.35	20.45
HK China Gas	12.85	12.70	12.75	12.70
HK Electric	25.25	25.05	25.10	24.95
HK Shang Htls	13.20	12.95	13.20	12.95
HK Telecomm	14.90	14.75	14.80	14.65
Hopewell Hdgs	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.63
HSBC Hdgs	118	117	117.50	116.50
Hutchison Wh	49.30	48.60	48.90	48.90
Hysan Dev	24.95	24.65	24.70	24.70
Johnson El Hdg	17.60	17.10	17.60	17
Miramar Hotel	17.40	17.20	17.20	17.40
Natl Mutual	6.80	6.55	6.60	6.75
New World	35.70	35.20	35.20	35.30
Oriental Press	3.83	3.63	3.73	3.65
Orient Telecom	3.38	3.10	3.38	3.13
Shangri-La	10.60	10.25	10.30	10.50
SHK Props	74.75	73.75	74.25	73.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.65	5.55	5.60	5.60
Sino Land Co.	7.75	7.60	7.70	7.60
Sth China Post	5.20	5.05	5.20	5
Swire Pac A	65.50	64.75	64.75	63.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	9.10	8.90	9.10	9
TV Broadcasts	29.90	29.50	29.80	29.25
Wharf Hdgs	29.50	29.15	29.25	29.05
Wheelock	15.75	15.40	15.70	15.20

Hang Seng index: 11033.00
Previous: 10949.40

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3000	2850	2850	2900
Barito Pacific	2700	2475	2475	2575
Gudang Garm	33600	33000	33500	32850
Indah Kiat	2275	2125	2225	2150
Indocement	8475	8375	8450	8375
Indofood	10650	10025	10650	10025
Indorayon	2450	2400	2425	2375
Indosat	8400	8300	8400	8350
Kalbe Farma	6900	6900	6900	6975
Sampoerna	27050	26675	26850	26425

Composite index: 619.24
Previous: 613.00

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	280	270	277	263
AngloAm Gold	422	418	421	416
AngloAm Ind	192	192	192	188
Barlow	48.50	48	48.50	47.75
C.G. Smith	24.50	24	24.50	23.25
De Beers	134	133.50	133.50	130
Driefontein	67	66.50	66.75	65.25
Freegold	43	42.50	42.50	41.50
Fst Natl Bk	32.75	32.75	32.75	32.75
Gencor	16.50	16	16.35	15.80
GFSA	139	139	139	137.50
Iscor	3.95	3.88	3.94	3.85
Johnnies Ind	54	54	54	53.50
Kloof Gold	50	49	49	49.25
Liberty Life	125	124.50	125	123.50
Nedcor	61.50	61.50	61.50	61.50
Rembrandt Gp	35.50	34.50	35.50	33.75
Richemont	58.75	57.25	58.75	56
Rust Platinum	71	71	71	70
SA Breweries	130.75	127	130.25	127
Sappi	52.50	52	52	52.50
Sasol	42.30	41.85	42.10	41.25
SBIC	175	175	175	175
Tiger Oats	58.75	58	58.75	57

All Market index: 6815.35
Previous: 6699.40

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	22.60	22.20	22.30	22.10
Hicom Hldgs	6.95	6.60	6.90	6.60
Mal Banking	23.70	23.60	23.60	23.60
Mal Intl Ship F	7.60	7.50	7.55	7.50
Public Bank F	7.35	7.20	7.20	7.25
Resorts World	15	14.80	14.80	14.80
Sime Darby	7.10	6.95	7	6.95
Telekom Mal	23.40	23.20	23.30	23.30
Tenaga	10.90	10.70	10.80	10.60
Utd Engineers	17.50	17.40	17.50	17.20

Composite index: 1167.37
Previous: 1160.48

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	5.99	5.77	5.87	5.78
Allied Domecq	5.04	4.96	5.01	4.93
Anglian Water	6.07	6	6.01	5.92
Argyll Group	3.33	3.27	3.31	3.33
Arjo Wiggins	1.90	1.87	1.88	1.87
Asda Group	1.10	1.07	1.10	1.08
Assoc Br Foods	4.04	3.99	4.03	4.05
BAA	5.54	5.45	5.54	5.46
Barclays	7.65	7.40	7.52	7.36
Bass	7.75	7.65	7.72	7.67
BAT Ind	5.20	4.93	5.11	4.94
Bank Scotland	2.58	2.56	2.58	2.57
BICC	3.54	3.41	3.51	3.47
Blue Circle	3.67	3.62	3.65	3.63
BOC Group	9.26	9.13	9.25	9.19
Boots	6.41	6.20	6.41	6.32
Rexam	4.08	4.01	4.07	4.05
BPB Ind	3.40	3.30	3.35	3.42
Brit Aerosp	8.90	8.78	8.88	8.78
Brit Airways	5.36	5.28	5.36	5.31
Brit Gas	2.47	2.42	2.45	2.42
Brit Petm	6	5.96	5.98	5.97
Brit Steel	1.94	1.89	1.94	1.90
Brit Telecom	3.76	3.71	3.75	3.70
BTR	3.36	3.20	3.26	3.28
Burmah Cast	10.45	10.38	10.45	10.46
Cable Wireless	5.27	5.24	5.27	5.23
Cadbury Schw	5.16	5.10	5.13	5.09
Caradon	2.30	2.22	2.29	2.25
Carlton Comm	4.85	4.78	4.85	4.81
Coats Viyella	2.02	2	2	2
Comml Union	5.95	5.83	5.88	5.89
Courtaulds	4.48	4.35	4.35	4.52
De La Rue	7.27	7.15	7.23	7.16
Eng China Cl	3.20	3.08	3.08	3.11
Enterprise Oil	4.75	4.54	4.65	4.54
Fam Colonial	1.63	1.61	1.62	1.62
Genl Accident	6.57	6.38	6.57	6.38
GEC	3.72	3.66	3.71	3.67
GKN	9.99	9.81	9.99	9.77
Glaxo	8.15	7.88	8.02	8.03
Granada Gp	8.27	8.08	8.25	8.07
Grand Met	4.53	4.42	4.45	4.45
GRE	2.37	2.32	2.34	2.35
Guinness	4.81	4.66	4.71	4.65
GUS	7.45	7.25	7.44	7.17
Hanson	1.90	1.87	1.90	1.87
Hillsdown Hdg	1.80	1.67	1.78	1.76
HSBC Hldgs	10.13	10.06	10.10	10.02
ICI	9.32	9.20	9.32	9.27
Inchcape	3.15	3.02	3.14	3
Kingfisher	5.96	5.87	5.93	5.95
Ladbroke	1.90	1.85	1.87	1.86
Land Sec	6.65	6.37	6.53	6.39
Laporte	6.99	6.93	6.93	6.97
Lasmo	1.92	1.88	1.91	1.89
Legal Genl Grp	7.02	6.97	7.01	6.96
Lloyds Abbey	5.40	5.35	5.38	5.38
Lloyds TSB Gp	3.34	3.20	3.33	3.28
London Elec	7.90	7.80	7.82	7.90
Lucas Ind	2.17	2.11	2.13	2.12
Marks Spencer	4.53	4.43	4.53	4.42
MEPC	4.22	4.05	4.20	4.03
Mercury Asset	9.10	9	9.01	9.01
Midlands Elec	4.01	3.92	3.99	3.97
Natl Power	5.23	4.87	5.22	4.89
NatWest	6.52	6.43	6.52	6.40
News Intl	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.35
Utd Utilities	6.08	5.98	6.08	6.06
Nthern Foods	1.78	1.72	1.76	1.73
P&O	5.43	5.15	5.31	5.19
Pearson	7.34	7.28	7.34	7.29
Pilkington	2.16	2.13	2.16	2.16
Powergen	5.72	5.31	5.72	5.57
Prudential	4.48	4.42	4.47	4.38
Rank Org	5.40	5.21	5.37	5.34
Reckitt Colm	6.92	6.85	6.90	6.89
Redland	4.22	4.08	4.12	4.07
Reed Intl	12.19	12.08	12.12	11.92
Rentokil	3.67	3.53	3.64	3.53
Reuters Hldgs	7.54	7.30	7.50	7.52
RMC Group	10.95	10.55	10.65	10.93
Rolls Royce	2.29	2.26	2.29	2.25
Royal Bk Scot	5.18	5.05	5.18	5.02
RTZ reg	10.16	10.04	10.15	10.07
Royal Insur	3.66	3.58	3.63	3.60
Sainsbury	3.76	3.69	3.76	3.78
Schroders	12.35	12	12	12.30
Scot Newcastle	6.77	6.67	6.76	6.65
Scot Power	3.69	3.62	3.69	3.62
Sears	0.99	0.96	0.98	0.99
Severn Trent	6.06	5.95	6.05	5.88
Shell Trsp reg	9.07	8.81	8.89	8.82
Siebe	8.80	8.68	8.80	8.67
Smith Nephew	1.83	1.81	1.83	1.82
Smith (WH)	4.91	4.86	4.87	4.87
SmithKline clA	6.58	6.37	6.44	6.44
Smiths Ind	7	6.93	7	6.94
Sthern Elec	8.90	8.80	8.88	8.94
Stand Charter	6.35	6.23	6.35	6.25
Sun Alliance	3.78	3.61	3.64	3.63
Tate & Lyle	4.97	4.90	4.94	4.94
Tesco	2.90	2.82	2.88	2.92
Thames Water	5.90	5.72	5.90	5.68
Thorn EMI	17.92	17.75	17.82	17.81
3i Group	4.41	4.37	4.41	4.37
TI Group	5.32	5.22	5.32	5.26
Tomkins	2.71	2.67	2.70	2.68
Unilever	12	11.75	11.98	11.82
Utd Biscuits	2.39	2.35	2.35	2.36
Utd News	6.88	6.80	6.86	6.80
Vendome uts	5.69	5.67	5.69	5.69
Vodafone	2.67	2.32	2.65	2.59
Whitbread	7.25	7.16	7.25	7.17
Williams Hdgs	3.40	3.28	3.40	3.28
Wolseley	4.80	4.73	4.79	4.72
Zeneca	13.78	13.55	13.62	13.63

FT-SE 100 index: 3825.30
Previous: 3790.50

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	15130	14770	14900	15110
ACESA	1310	1285	1285	1300
Argentaria	5310	5240	5260	5300
BBV	4890	4840	4865	4820
Banesto	840	835	838	840
Bankinter	13200	13000	13150	13170
Bco Central Hisp	2680	2670	2680	2670
Bco Exterior	3140	3100	3100	3180
Bco Popular	21000	20860	20870	21050
Bco Santander	6040	5980	5990	6000
CEPSA	3955	3925	3930	3930
Corp Mapfre	6550	6470	6490	6490
Dragados	1830	1805	1805	1830
Endesa	7420	7350	7380	7340
FECSA	835	827	835	829
Fomento Const	11450	11180	11130	11350
Gas Natural	23800	22820	23000	22800
Hidroel Cantab	4025	4015	4025	4025
Iberdrola	1185	1160	1170	1180
Pryca	2958	2920	2935	2925
Repsol	4595	4560	4570	4580
Sevillana Elec	936	919	935	915
Tabacalera	5770	5720	5740	5700
Telefonica	2055	2025	2050	2030
Union Fenosa	700	697	699	698
Valenc Cement	1410	1405	1410	1425

Stock Exchange index: 349.61
Previous: 347.02

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	26.50	26	26	27
Ayala Land	42.50	41	42	41
Manila Elec A	158	156	157	155
Metro Bank	715	700	705	705
Petron	11.75	11.50	11.50	11.50
Phil Long Dist	1470	1455	1460	1460
San Miguel A	49.50	49	49	49
San Miguel B	87	86	86	87
SM Prime Hdg	7.90	7.70	7.80	7.90

PSE index: 3016.63
Previous: 3088.60

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	107.50	106.60	107.00	107.00
Cemex B	30.90	30.45	30.90	30.45
Cifra C	10.20	10.00	10.12	10.20
Empresas ICA	106.50	103.50	104.80	105.00
Grp Modelo	35.30	35.00	35.20	35.40
Femsa	24.10	23.45	23.90	24.10
Gpo Carso A1	58.00	56.80	57.50	57.90
Televisa CPO	106.30	105.20	105.50	105.20
TelMex L	13.28	13.08	13.16	13.22
Tribasa CPO	26.10	25.40	25.40	26.10

Bolsa index: 3280.93
Previous: 3304.69

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	13715	13490	13500	13640
Bca Comm Ital	3370	3290	3320	3340
Bca Naz Agricol	950	936	941	935
Bca Naz Lavoro	12050	11900	12000	12000
Bca di Roma	1550	1510	1540	1520
Bco Ambrosiano	4390	4275	4390	4285
Benetton	18850	18420	18420	18950
Credito Italiano	1843	1812	1829	1836
Fiat	5370	5230	5230	5300
Fondiaria	7000	6860	6860	6955
Generali Assic	37350	36900	37300	37150
IFIL	5145	4955	5010	5090
Italcementi	10640	10500	10500	10580
Italgas	4820	4740	4810	4765
Mediobanca	10400	10285	10400	10380
Montedison	985	970	970	980
Olivetti	869	840	847	844
Pirelli	2320	2280	2315	2290
RAS	16790	16325	16455	16540
Rinascente	10190	10000	10000	10150
S Paolo Torino	9700	9585	9650	9730
SME	1725	1724	1724	1725
Standa	18200	18150	18200	18200
Stet	4640	4550	4575	4575
Telecom Italia	2660	2610	2645	2620
Toro Assic	20300	20150	20150	20350

MIB Telematico index: 9780.00
Previous: 9812.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alco I	18	17.95	18	18
Bank Montreal	32	31.85	31.90	31.95
Bce Mob Com	45.10	45.10	45.10	44¾
Cdn Tire A	16.65	16.55	16.55	16.70
Cdn Util A	25½	25.35	25.35	25.35
Cascades	6.30	6.05	6¼	6.05
CT Finl Svc	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Extendicare	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Gaz Metro	15.10	15	15.05	15
Gt-West Lifeco	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Hees Intl Bcp	15.70	15.55	15.60	15½
Hudsons Bay	19.15	19	19	19.10
Imasco	25.65	25.35	25.65	25.55
Investors Grp	18.05	18.05	18.05	18
Loblaw Cos	32.95	32¼	32½	32.35
Molson A	24½	24½	24½	24.40
Natl Bk Canada	11.65	11½	11.60	11.55
Oshawa A	23.40	23¼	23.40	23½
Pancdn Petlm	51¾	51½	51½	51½
Power Corp	21	20.30	20¾	20.40
Power Finl	34.45	34.35	34.45	34.35
Quebecor B	21.70	20.95	21	20.90
Rogers Comm B	13.10	12.90	13.05	13.15
Royal Bk Cda	32½	32¼	32.45	32.40
Sears Canada	6.60	6½	6½	6½
Shell Cda A	46.90	46.60	46.70	46¾
Southam	15.80	15.80	15.80	16
Stelco A	6⅞	6.65	6⅞	6.70
Trilon Finl A	5.05	5	5	4.95

Industrials index: 2527.27
Previous: 2520.83

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	121	119	119	120
Bergesen Dy B	108	106	108	106
Christiania Bk	15.70	15.60	15.70	15.60
Den Norske Bk	19.20	19.10	19.20	19.30
Dt Norsk Luft	322.50	316	320	318
Dyno Indust	145	142	142	144
Elkem	88	86.50	87	88
Hafslund A	184	181.50	182.50	184
Kvaerner	255	246.50	247	253.50
Leif Hoegh	90	88	90	90
Norsk Hydro	304	296.50	296.50	303
Norske Skog A	196	195	195.50	196
Orkla	324	320	324	321
Rieber B	134.50	134.50	134.50	135
Saga Petlm B	87	85.50	86.50	87.50
Schibsted	88	88	88	88
UniStorebr A	30.80	30.50	30.50	30.70

OBX index: 444.37
Previous: 447.74

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	776	767	774	766
AGF	143	141	143	142
Air Liquide	915	902	910	905
Alcatel Alsth	473	467.20	473	472.40
Axa	309.50	306.60	308.20	309.80
Bancaire	540	533	540	538
BNP	205	201.50	204.50	203
Bouygues	514	507	512	513
Canal Plus	1169	1156	1164	1157
Carrefour	3750	3695	3749	3673
CCF	243	239.90	243	240
Credit Local cl	395	388.20	395	388.90
Credit Lyon PC	200	185.10	190	200
Crown Cork Seal	227	225.30	225.30	225.30
Danone	790	773	782	788
Elf-Aquitaine	381.80	377.50	380.50	380
Eridania BS	858	836	858	849
Euro Disney	14	13.70	14	13.80
Eurotunnel uts	5.80	5.60	5.70	5.75
Gen. Eaux	526	516	522	526
Havas	440.90	436.80	440	439.20
Lafarge Cop	353.50	340.20	352.40	342
Legrand	947	933	944	947
L'Oreal	1583	1525	1584	1523
LVMH	1314	1280	1309	1282
Lyon. Eaux	510	498.20	506	499.40
Michelin B	249.70	246.70	249.50	245
Navig Mixte	775	758	775	750
Paribas A	321	317	319	319.50
Pechiney SA	226	224.20	225.40	226.50
Pernod Ricard	317.20	312.50	316.60	314.80
Peugeot Cit	760	749	750	748
Pinault-Print	1391	1379	1381	1385
Promodes	1373	1320	1373	1332
Renault	145	142.20	143.50	145
Rh-Poulenc A	129.50	127.60	129.20	129
Roussel-Uclaf	1169	1129	1154	1137
Sanofi	391.50	384	390.90	385.30
Schneider	244.60	238.30	243.60	238
Ste Generale	573	567	571	574
St Gobain	642	626	639	633
St Louis	1470	1430	1465	1448
Suez	209.50	205	208.30	207.70
Thomson CSF	129	126.10	128.60	126.20
Total B	359.50	356.60	357.30	359
UAP	110.50	107.70	109	110
Valeo	273.10	263.60	269	272

CAC-40 index: 2097.24
Previous: 2080.56

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	10.99	10.25	10.80	10.25
Banespa Pfd	3.90	3.75	3.750	3.87
Bradesco Pfd	10.220	10.10	10.150	10.20
Brahma Pfd	471.00	466.00	471.00	466.00
Cemig Pfd	25.40	25.00	25.15	25.50
CESP Pfd	33.80	33.31	33.35	34.00
Eletrobras B	268.00	266.00	266.00	269.00
Itaubanco Pfd	335.80	332.00	332.00	340.00
Light	337.00	328.00	329.00	327.00
Paranapan Pfd	11.95	11.90	11.910	12.00
Petrobras Pfd	116.00	113.00	114.00	114.00
Sid Nacional	28.60	28.50	28.55	28.70
Souza Cruz	7.09	7.05	7.09	7.09
Telebras Pfd	52.00	51.30	51.70	52.19
Telesp Pfd	175.360	170.00	172.00	172.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.110	1.08	1.10	1.10
CVRD Pfd	19.48	19.05	19.20	19.15

Bovespa index: 49932.50
Previous: 50223.90

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	8050	7920	7980	7980
Hyundai Eng	39400	38900	39200	39200
Hyundai Motor	40000	39300	39500	40000
Korea El Pwr	30800	30600	30600	30800
Korea Mob Tel	659000	650000	655000	658000
LG Electronics	23200	22500	22500	22500
Pohang Iron St	58500	57900	58000	58400
Samsung Elec	99400	96000	97500	95100
Samsung Hvy	16800	16000	16400	16100
Yukong	29600	28600	28800	29600

Composite index: 907.73
Previous: 908.09

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.80	11.70	11.80	11.80
City Devlts	13.10	12.80	13.10	12.80
Cycle Carriage	16.80	16.40	16.60	16.30
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.93
DBS	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.70
DBS Land	5.80	5.60	5.80	5.55
Fraser & Neave	15.80	15.60	15.60	15.40
HK Land *	2.26	2.23	2.25	2.24
Hong Leong Fin	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Jard Matheson *	7.95	7.80	7.85	7.80
Jard Strategic *	3.20	3.18	3.20	3.20
Keppel	13	12.60	13	12.60
Natsteel	2.76	2.74	2.74	2.75
Neptune Orient	1.58	1.55	1.55	1.54
OCBC foreign	20	19.80	20	19.80
O'Sea Union Bk	7	7	7	7
Sembawang	7.65	7.50	7.60	7.50
Sing Airlines F	14.20	13.90	14.20	13.90
Sing Petlm	1.78	1.76	1.76	1.77
Sing Press F	27.80	27.50	27.70	27.70
ST Auto F	3.12	3.12	3.12	3.10
ST Ship	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51
Sing Telecomm	3.48	3.44	3.46	3.46
Straits Steam	4.88	4.80	4.88	4.84
Utd Industrial	1.50	1.47	1.50	1.49
Utd O'Sea Bk F	14.20	13.90	14	13.80
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.78	3.72	3.74	3.74

*: In U.S. dollars.
Straits Times index: 2401.40
Previous: 2384.35

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	109.50	107.50	107.50	109.50
Asea AF	698	690	694	693
AssiDoman F	159	157.50	159	158
Astra AF	294	290	290	292.50
Atlas Copco AF	129	126.50	126.50	129
Avesta F	70	69	69	69.50
Electrolux BF	343.50	341	341	340
Ericsson BF	137.50	130	130.50	136
Hennes BF	472	463	463	471
Incentive AF	345	343	344	345
Investor BF	266.50	259	261	263.50
Kinnevik BF	255	247	248	255
MoDo BF	342	339	341	340
Sandvik BF	148.50	146.50	147.50	148.50
SCA BF	132	129	129.50	130.50
S-E Banken AF	50.50	49.50	50	49.40
Skandia Fors F	155.50	153	154	152.50
Skanska BF	207	203.50	204	203
SKF BF	156	154	155.50	155
SSAB BF	87	85.50	85.50	86.50
Stora AF	95.50	93.50	95.50	93.50
Sv Handles AF	132	130	131.50	131
Sydkraft AF	150	140	145	146
Trelleborg BF	91	88.50	89	90.50
Volvo BF	158	155	157	155

SX 16 index: 1994.64
Previous: 2012.20

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.20	9	9	9.12
ANZ Bking	6.04	5.98	5.99	5.92
BHP	19.48	19.16	19.16	19.30
Boral	3.34	3.30	3.32	3.42
Brambles Ind.	16.60	16.36	16.40	16.40
Burns Philip	2.70	2.65	2.66	2.65
CBA	10.14	10	10.04	9.93
CC Amatil	12.89	12.78	12.85	12.75
Coles Myer	4.46	4.38	4.40	4.41
Comalco	7.89	7.75	7.75	7.80
CRA Ltd	20.05	19.78	19.86	19.92
CSR	4.38	4.30	4.32	4.37
Fosters Brew	2.29	2.28	2.28	2.29
GIO Australia	2.86	2.79	2.85	2.77
Goodman Fld	1.30	1.28	1.29	1.31
ICI Australia	11.30	11.12	11.12	11.05
John Fairfax	2.87	2.82	2.82	2.86
Lend Lease	19.90	19.41	19.85	19.30
Mayne Nickless	7.18	6.95	6.98	7.13
MIM Hdgs	1.98	1.90	1.90	1.98
Nat Aust Bank	11.50	11.33	11.35	11.30
News Corp	7.15	7.03	7.03	7.06
North Ltd	3.90	3.80	3.85	3.90
Pacific Dunlop	3.03	2.98	2.98	3.02
Pioneer Intl	3.82	3.74	3.76	3.80
Placer Pacific	2.39	2.35	2.37	2.40
Santos	4.47	4.40	4.40	4.47
Southcorp	3.43	3.38	3.42	3.40
Wesfarmers	7.97	7.95	7.96	7.97
Wstrn Mining	9.38	9.18	9.24	9.34
Westfield Trt	2.19	2.17	2.19	2.18
Westpac Bking	6.14	6.08	6.09	6.08
Woodside Pet	7.20	7.09	7.09	7.15
Woolworths	3.25	3.20	3.21	3.23

All Ordinaries index: 2259.80
Previous: 2263.30

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	49	47	47.30	48.50
Cathay Life Ins	175	168	169	179
Chang Hwa Bk	151	145	149	153
China Steel	25.80	25	25.30	26.10
China Trust	61.50	58	58	61.50
Evergreen	52	49.60	49.80	50.50
Far East Text	28.10	27	27.10	28.10
First Bank	155	149	152	156
Formosa CF	28.50	27.50	27.50	28.40
Hua Nan Bk	143	137	139	145
Hualon Teijran	22.20	20.60	20.60	22.10
ICBC	92	89	90	93
President Ent	38.80	38	38.10	39
Taiwan Cemt	48.70	47.20	47.40	48.70
Tatung	58	55.50	55.50	58

Stock Market index: 5938.22
Previous: 6122.46

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1270	1250	1260	1250
All Nippon Air	1190	1170	1170	1170
Asahi Bank	1280	1260	1270	1270
Asahi Chem	829	821	822	824
Asahi Glass	1280	1260	1260	1270
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2300	2280	2300	2280
Bk Yokohama	890	875	877	888
Bridgestone	1830	1810	1820	1830
Canon	2070	2050	2070	2050
Chiba Bank	920	916	918	919
Chubu Elec	2620	2570	2620	2570
Chugoku Elec	2450	2430	2440	2460
Daiei	1430	1400	1400	1400
Daiichi Kang	2140	2090	2090	2120
Daiwa Bank	782	779	779	780
Daiwa House	1630	1620	1620	1630
Daiwa Sec	1640	1610	1620	1610
Fanuc	4380	4310	4340	4410
Fuji Bank	2270	2210	2210	2250
Fuji Photo	3200	3130	3140	3200
Fujitsu	1070	1050	1060	1040
Hitachi	1110	1070	1070	1090
Honda Motor	2320	2290	2300	2290
IBJ	2850	2820	2820	2840
IHI	521	509	510	517
Itochu	815	792	797	800
Ito-Yokado	6350	6280	6290	6330
JAL	804	796	796	799
Jusco	3120	3060	3070	3110
Kajima	1180	1150	1150	1170
Kansai Elec	2520	2500	2510	2490
Kao	1400	1390	1390	1400
Kawa Steel	400	388	388	395
KDD	10400	10000	10000	10400
Kinki Nipp Ry	820	810	817	817
Kirin Brewery	1380	1360	1370	1360
Kobe Steel	344	336	336	340
Komatsu	1070	1040	1050	1050
Kubota	766	757	760	757
Kyocera	7500	7420	7420	7420
Kyushu Elec	2560	2530	2540	2540
LTCB	900	894	900	895
Marubeni	636	625	633	628
Marui	2270	2230	2250	2230
Matsu Elec Ind	1810	1790	1800	1790
Matsu Elec Wk	1170	1150	1160	1170
Mitsubishi	1480	1460	1470	1450
Mitsubishi Ch	602	591	591	600
Mitsubishi El	815	808	810	804
Mitsubishi Est	1470	1450	1450	1450
Mitsubishi Hvy	952	935	935	949
Mitsubishi Mat	963	946	946	952
Mitsubishi Tr	1820	1790	1790	1790
Mitsui	1000	983	988	986
Mitsui Fudosn	1380	1360	1380	1370
Mitsui Trust	1260	1250	1260	1250
Murata Mfg	3850	3850	3850	3800
NEC	1260	1240	1250	1240
New Oji Paper	936	931	933	930
Nikko Sec	1340	1310	1310	1320
Nintendo	7430	7260	7420	7250
Nipp Credit Bk	417	410	416	417
Nipp Express	1090	1070	1070	1070
Nippon Oil	735	725	734	725
Nippon Paper	748	741	744	741
Nippon Steel	385	375	379	385
Nippon Yusen	649	640	640	646
Nippondenso	2230	2200	2200	2210
Nissan Motor	870	850	850	865
NKK	348	343	344	343
Nomura Sec	2340	2320	2320	2330
NTT	8270a	8110a	8200a	8060a
Obayashi	975	961	964	963
Odakyu El Ry	745	740	740	743
Ono Pharm	3720	3690	3700	3700
Osaka Gas	397	393	393	397
Ricoh	1190	1170	1170	1180
Sakura Bk	1230	1210	1210	1230
Sankyo	2480	2460	2460	2480
Sanwa Bank	2140	2110	2110	2120
Sanyo Elec	652	636	648	639
Secom	7040	6980	7030	6930
Seibu Rwy	6150	6040	6140	6040
Sekisui House	1310	1290	1290	1300
Seven-Eleven	7390	7300	7380	7230
Sharp	1800	1770	1800	1750
Shimizu	1180	1130	1130	1150
Shin-etsu Ch	2240	2210	2240	2200
Shizuoka Bk	1390	1330	1330	1380
Sony	6550	6460	6500	6430
Sumitomo	1230	1200	1220	1190
Sumitomo Bk	2160	2120	2120	2150
Sumit Chem	578	564	566	572
Sumitomo Elec	1490	1460	1460	1480
Sumit Metal	350	339	348	348
Sumit Trust	1500	1460	1460	1470
Taisei	801	790	790	790
Taisho Pharm	2200	2170	2180	2170
Takeda Chem	1690	1660	1680	1650
TDK	6050	5910	5950	5850
Tohoku El Pwr	2580	2530	2550	2540
Tokai Bank	1320	1290	1290	1290
Tokio Marine	1420	1380	1380	1400
Tokyo El Pwr	2810	2790	2800	2790
Tokyo Gas	398	391	391	396
Tokyu	843	834	842	834
Toren	1580	1550	1550	1580
Toppan Print	1590	1570	1580	1540
Toray Ind	747	740	743	742
Toshiba	830	823	825	823
Toyo Seikan	3750	3650	3710	3630
Toyo Trust	1040	1020	1030	1030
Toyota Motor	2360	2340	2340	2350
Yamaichi Sec	825	816	818	811
Yamanouchi	2460	2430	2430	2450
Yasuda Fire	842	832	836	836
Yasuda Trust	670	663	668	668

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 index: 21868.17
Previous: 21883.03

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	20.20	19.40	19.90	19¼
Air Canada	5.55	5.15	5.45	5.20
Alberta Energy	27	26.80	27	26.95
Alcan Alum	45.70	45¼	45.70	45⅛
Avenor A	22.60	21¼	22½	20¾
Bk Nova Scotia	30.60	30.40	30.55	30.60
Barrick Gold	42.95	41.15	41.30	42
BCE	50⅛	50.05	50.45	50.15
BC Telecomm	25½	25	25½	25.10
Bombardier B	20	19.80	19.85	19.85
Brascan A	28.15	27.05	27.20	27.10
Cameco	72½	72	72¼	72¼
CIBC	41.30	41.05	41.10	41.20
Cdn Airlines	3.30	3.10	3.30	3.10
Cdn Nat Res	24.20	23.90	23.90	23.95
Cdn Occid Pet	48.45	47.80	48.30	47.70
Cdn Pacific	28.05	27.70	27¾	28
Cominco	32.95	31.65	32.95	31.65
Consumers Gas	20½	20.45	20.45	20½
Dofasco	21.95	21¾	21.90	21.85
Domtar Ind B	9¼	9	9¼	9
Du Pont Cda A	32¼	30¾	31	31¼
Echo Bay Min	18.55	17.85	17.90	18¾
Empire Co. A	12	12	12	12
Falconbridge	31.40	30¾	31.15	30¾
Fletcher Chall A	19	18½	18¾	18.40
Franco Nevada	79½	79	79	80
Guardian Cap A	9	9	9	9½
Hemlo Gold	18.90	18½	18½	18.70
Horsham	20	19.40	19.40	20
Imperial Oil	56	55.35	55.40	55.80
Inco	45.30	44.90	45	45⅛
IPL Energy	33.15	32.95	33.15	33
Laidlaw A	14.20	14.05	14.05	14.15
Laidlaw B	14.10	13.85	13.90	14.05
Loewen Group	39¾	38.80	39.70	38.85
Ldn Insur Gp	27½	27¼	27½	27
Macmill Bld	17.80	17¼	17.80	17¼
Magna Intl A	63	61.85	63	62.05
Maple Leaf Fds	7¼	7.05	7.05	7.20
Moore	26.40	26.10	26.30	26¼
Newbridge Net	78.65	75.10	77.60	74.05
Noranda Inc	31¼	30.35	31⅛	30¾
Noranda Forest	9.40	9	9.20	9
Norcen Energy	21.95	21⅛	21.95	21.80
Nthern Telecom	65.90	64.85	65.40	65
Nova	13.55	13.35	13.45	13.35
Onex	14.10	14	14.10	14
Placer Dome	40	38.45	38.45	39¾
Potash Sask	90½	89½	90½	90.05
Provigo	8.55	8.40	8½	8.40
Quebecor Print	23.85	23.55	23¾	23.60
Renaissance	37.35	37	37.10	37⅛
Rio Algom	27.30	26.90	27.30	26.70
Seagram Co	45.30	44.05	45¼	44
Stone Consold	17.65	16¾	17.65	16.60
Talisman Eny	32.60	32	32.20	32.40
Teleglobe	20	19.90	20	19.85
Telus	16.40	16.15	16.40	16.20
Thomson	22.05	21.60	22.05	21¾
TorDom Bank	23½	23.40	23.45	23.45
Transalta	14.55	14.45	14.45	14½
TransCda Pipe	19¾	19.05	19¾	19.10
Utd Dominion	33	32.90	33	33
Westburn	9¾	9.10	9¾	9¾
Westcoast Eny	20.45	20.30	20.30	20.40
Weston	49.95	49.55	49.55	50

TSE Industrials index: 5085.36
Previous: 5059.02

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1900	1900	1900	N.A.
Brau-Un Goess	636	634	634	633
Bund Vers Pfd	407	407	407	N.A.
Creditanst PC	1596	1596	1490	1490
EA-Generali	3640	3590	3590	3630
EVN	1503	1484	1484	1503
Interunfall	1555	1555	1555	1560
Lenzing	748	744	744	749
Leykam	333	329	333	331
Mayr-Melnhof	463	457	457	460
OEMV	983	975	980	966
Oest Brau-Bet	553	541	541	553
Oest Elektriz	751	742	742	751
VA Tech	1406	1390	1390	1385
Wienerberger	2170	2120	2120	2145

ATX index: 1085.72
Previous: 1094.54

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.82	3.76	3.76	3.75
Brierly Invt	1.39	1.38	1.39	1.38
Carter Holt ord	3.30	3.26	3.29	3.23
Fernz	4.58	4.56	4.56	4.55
Fisher Paykel	4.88	4.82	4.86	4.80
FC Forest	1.94	1.91	1.91	1.93
Goodman Fdr	1.51	1.47	1.47	1.50
Independ News	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
Lion Nathan	3.55	3.52	3.55	3.52
Nat Gas note	2.10	2.09	2.10	2.09
NZ Refining	25.30	25.20	25.30	25.30
Telecom NZ	6.37	6.23	6.25	6.35
Trust Bk NZ	3.03	2.96	2.97	2.87
Wilson Horton	9.55	9.46	9.50	9.45

NZSE-40 index: 2151.03
Previous: 2148.33

Zurich

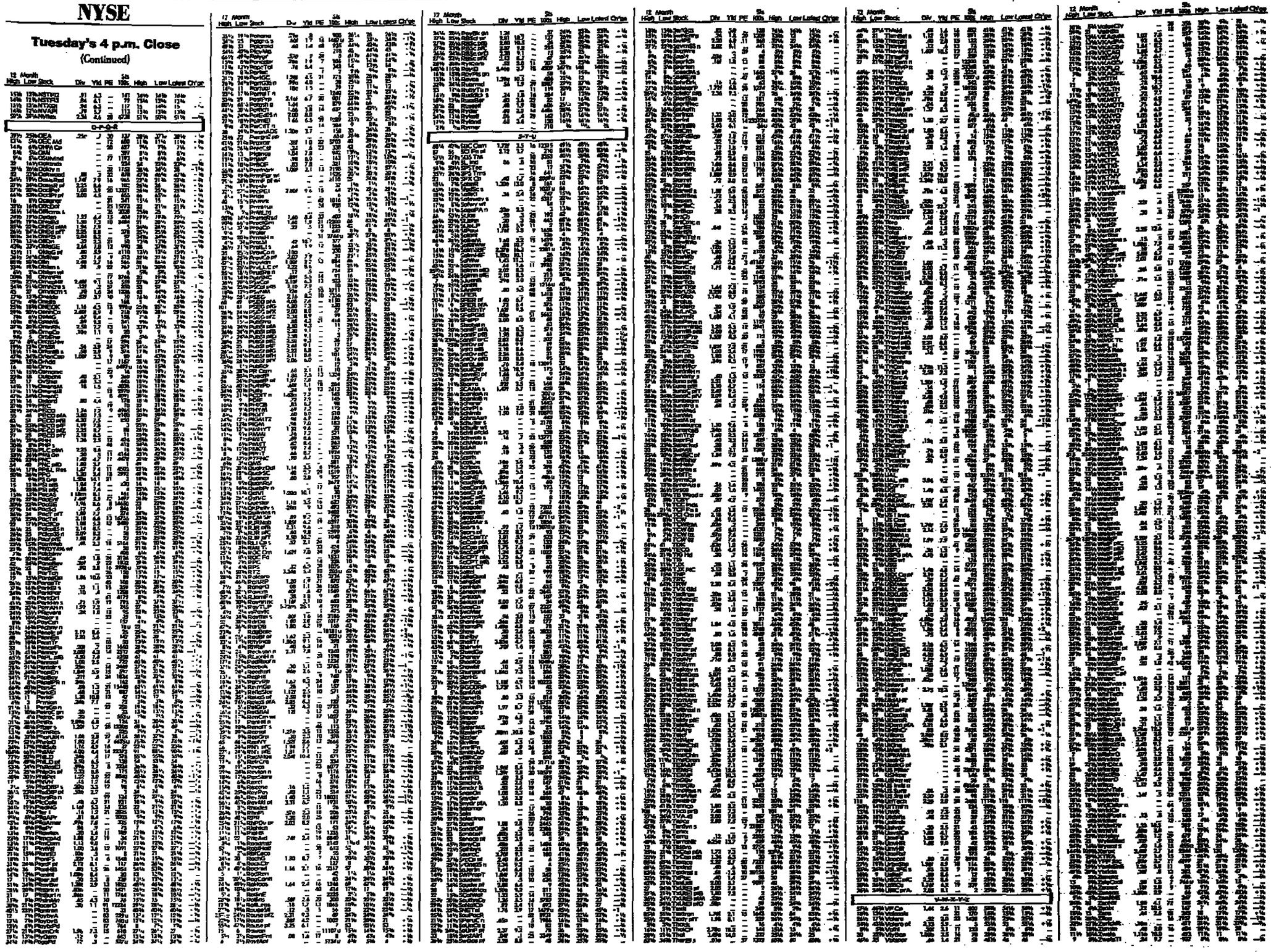
	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	270	261	269	261
Alusuisse R	974	960	974	950
Ares-Serono B	886	881	881	881
Baer Hdg B	1275	1270	1270	1265
Baloise Hdg R	2525	2510	2515	2530
BBC B	1463	1452	1453	1444
Bk Vision	1517	1500	1510	1529
Bobst B	1950	1950	1930	1930
Ciba Geigy R	1437	1413	1437	1404
CS Holdings R	111	110.25	110.50	111.25
Elektrowatt B	472	465	471	464
Fischer B	1495	1480	1495	1465
Hilti PC	930	925	925	925
Holderbank B	912	901	903	884
Merkur Hdg R	256	251	255	250
Nestle R	1358	1351	1355	1346
Oerlikon R	131	129.50	130.50	129.50
Pargesa Hld B	1445	1445	1440	1440
PharmVisn B	6280	6210	6260	6280
Pirelli B	157	150	152	155
Roche Hdg PC	9885	9820	9845	9785
Sandoz R	1351	1325	1351	1327
SBC B	449	446	447	441
Schindler B	1372	1350	1370	1370
SGS B	2680	2620	2675	2585
SMH B	740	736	737	736
Sulzer R	800	795	808	790
Swiss Reins R	1249	1236	1239	1235
Swissair R	1306	1270	1305	1292
UBS B	1277	1258	1269	1274
Winterthur B	756	753	753	751
Zurich Assur R	332	328	330	330

SPI index: 2308.96
Previous: 2295.62

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

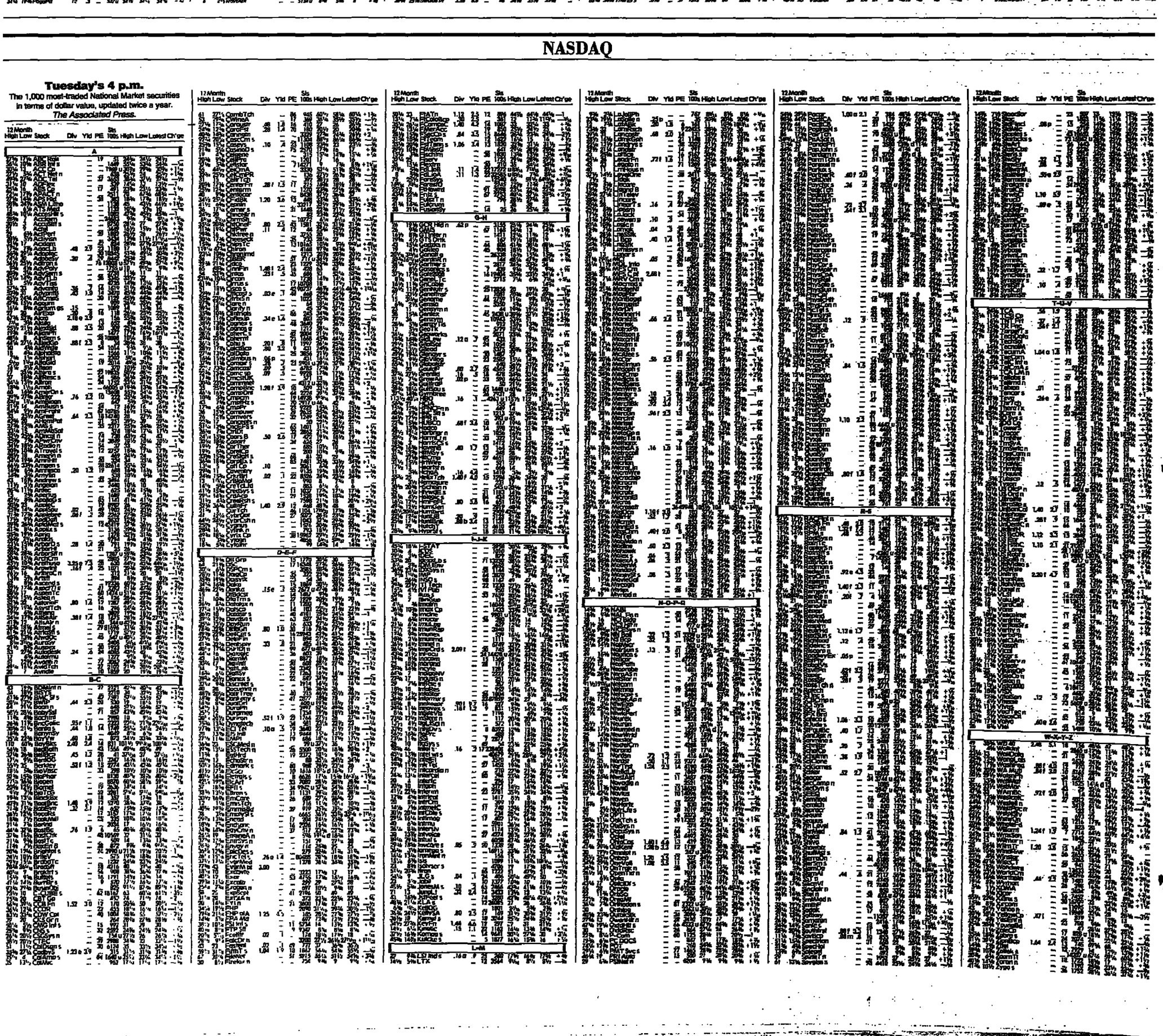
(Continued)



NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.



ASIA/PACIFIC

Chinese CD Piracy Raises Prospect Of U.S. Tariffs

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The U.S. government has warned Chinese leaders that their failure to comply with a 1995 agreement on copyright piracy is undercutting President Bill Clinton's credibility in Congress and will compel Mr. Clinton to impose tariffs on as much as $2 billion of Chinese imports next month, Westerners who were briefed by U.S. officials said.

The ultimatum was delivered by Charlene Barshefsky, the acting U.S. trade representative, who held two days of talks here last week.

Ms. Barshefsky was said to have conveyed the prevailing view among Mr. Clinton's advisers that the president would have difficulty seeking renewal from Congress this spring of China's most-favored-nation trading status if Beijing continued to tolerate a rampant trade in pirated American music, films and computer software.

Mr. Clinton must make his recommendation to renew China's low-tariff trade privileges by June 3. Some U.S. legislators have said they intend to challenge any such recommendation in retaliation for China's military intimidation of Taiwan, poor human-rights record and failure to honor previous trade accords.

In this election-campaign year, Mr. Clinton's advisers are said to be concerned that he maintain a firm stance on China, particularly on its obligations under the protocol signed in February 1995.

That agreement called for a "special enforcement period" of one year in which China would close 29 factories that were producing as many as 45 million unlicensed compact disks annually, trademark or royalty agreement with the copyright holders in the United States and other countries.

"Mickey Kantor believes that the administration has to hit China with a big stick to fend off Congress," said one Westerner who had been briefed on the trade talks, referring to the former U.S. trade representative whom Mr. Clinton appointed commerce secretary Friday. "So they are coming at it from the standpoint of, 'To save MFN, what do you do?' "

Ms. Barshefsky was said to have presented Beijing with a detailed "plan of action" that requires the government to either shut down or bring into compliance with copyright laws the majority of the pirate factories still operating in China.

"The plan of action does not require that they shut all of them down immediately," a Western executive said, "but rather it was, 'Shut these down, license these, and these others we can live with.' But it was a very specific plan of action, and I hear the Chinese reaction was extremely negative."

Tsingtao Hit By Inflated Commodities

Bloomberg Business News

SHANGHAI — Tsingtao Brewery Co., China's leading beer maker, reported a 10 percent drop in 1995 earnings Tuesday, citing rising costs and increased competition.

Tsingtao said net profit fell to 97.8 million yuan ($11.7 million) from 108.2 million yuan in 1994. That was almost 10 percent below the average estimate of 20 analysts surveyed by International Brokers' Estimate System.

Sales rose 32 percent, to 1.38 billion yuan from 1.04 billion yuan. The company will pay a dividend of 0.08 yuan a share, down from 0.09 yuan.

Merrill Lynch & Co., in a comment on Tsingtao's report, said rising prices for barley, rice, aluminum cans and paper packaging materials would continue to inflate the company's operating costs.

"If grain prices rise this year, this will push up prices still further," the brokerage concern added.

China plans to raise prices the state pays for grain by 20 percent this year. Tsingtao buys most of its barley overseas, and its price rose 22 percent in the first half of last year.

Tsingtao shares traded in Hong Kong fell 2.2 percent, or 5 cents, to 2.25 Hong Kong dollars (29 U.S. cents). The results were announced shortly before the close of trading.

Taiwan's Pulsating Market

Stocks Poised to Rise as China Tension Eases

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

When it comes to buying Taiwan stocks, local investors know that it pays to keep an eye on the crystal ball of politics.

Taiwan stocks fell 3 percent Tuesday as the market reacted to reports that some institutional investors with links to the government or ruling party had stepped off the roller-coaster market that now characterizes trading in Taipei.

But after sharp gains in the previous 11 days of trading and a 26 percent rise in the benchmark index, to 5,938.22, from a mid-March low, most traders welcomed the drop as a necessary breather before the market advances further.

"If the market zooms to 7,000 in April, what's left for the celebration of Lee Teng-hui's inauguration in May?" said Sam Lau, manager at the Taiwan Growth Fund for Invesco in Hong Kong, referring to the president of Taiwan.

"It's not investing by fundamental analysis, it's by conspiracy theory," said Mr. Lau.

The threat of hostilities with China recently had dragged down investor confidence, but a peace dividend is now being chased.

Chinese military practice games have ceased, and Taipei has canceled war games of its own, adopting a conciliatory stance toward Beijing in the lead-up to Mr. Lee's May inauguration.

Taiwan also said Tuesday it was was easing restrictions on visits by Chinese businessmen to try to improve its economic ties with China.

With the coast clear and liquidity pumped up throughout Taiwan's financial system, local investors, who dominate trading, have returned to the stock market, with foreign fund managers buying key stocks in the frenzy.

Investors are betting that the Taiwan government, which created a stabilization fund to buttress stocks during the worst weeks of Chinese intimidation, supports further increases in the market.

Adding to keen demand for Taiwanese stocks, particularly from foreign investors, was a report Morgan Stanley & Co. was considering including the Taiwan market in three widely watched global stock indexes.

"Politically, things are looking pretty good and the central bank keeps pumping money into the system," said one trader with a foreign brokerage in Taipei. "By Taiwan standards, the economic growth had practically ground to a halt. They have to reliquify the economy."

Political uncertainty took its toll on the local economy as consumers held off on major purchases and new business investment was put on hold, while Chinese missiles splashed down in the seas around Taiwan.

The economy still grew by 6 percent in 1995 despite its domestic difficulties, driven by strong export performances that are expected to continue.

But pressure on the Taiwan dollar because of Chinese threats has limited monetary authorities' scope to reduceinterest rates so that an overextended real estate sector and a banking system saddled with bad debts can stage a rebound.

Taiwan's economy and probably its stock market can reasonably expect a good year, if tensions with China do not reignite, analysts said.

But the unpredictable nature of relations with Beijing are likely to temper stock-market gains.

"Anyone who says the political difficulties have passed is being unrealistic," Mr. Lau said. "The situation can suddenly turn very tense and no one can really predict it."

"Long-term investors need to try to identify stocks with good value and step in to buy them when a downturn in sentiment forces their prices down."

■ Taiwan Eases Curbs on Chinese Visitors

Taiwan said Tuesday it was easing restrictions on visits by Chinese business executives to strengthen economic ties with China, Reuters reported.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs said it would allow Chinese businessmen to attend training courses in Taiwan for up to three months at a time.

Previously, only high-level Chinese businessmen could come to the island for meetings on invitation by Taiwanese companies.

Taiwan banned direct contact with China after a civil war ended in 1949. All trade with and investment in China must be conducted through a third party, often Hong Kong.

BAe Buys Australian Electronics Maker

Bloomberg Business News

SYDNEY — British Aerospace PLC said Tuesday it had paid 50 million Australian dollars ($39.5 million) to acquire AWA Defence Industries Pty. of Australia in a move to expand its military business in South East Asia.

The business, bought from AWA Ltd. and Superannuation Funds Management Corp., both of Australia, is mainly involved in making military-communications and electronic-warfare equipment.

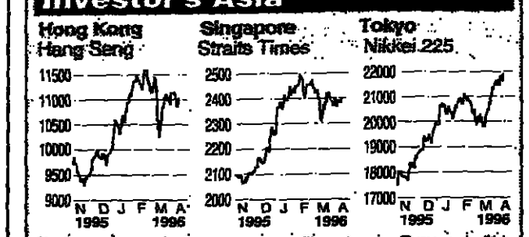
British Aerospace and other defense companies are trying to increase their weapons sales outside Europe now that the end of the Cold War has crimped defense spending. In Australia, BAe is competing for a contract to build 40 Hawk military trainer jets valued at 1 billion dollars for the Royal Australian Air Force.

The AWA unit, based in Adelaide, expects sales of about 150 million dollars in 1996 and has orders totaling 300 million dollars.

■ Telstra to Invest in Venture

Telstra Corp. of Australia will take a stake in a communications and data-processing venture owned by International Business Machines Corp. and Lend Lease Corp., according to Lend Lease, an Australian company.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	11,033.00	10,949.60	+0.76
Singapore	Straits Times	2,401.40	2,384.35	+0.72
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,259.80	2,263.30	-0.15
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,868.17	21,883.04	-0.07
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,167.37	1,160.48	+0.59
Bangkok	SET	1,351.69	1,331.02	+1.55
Seoul	Composite Index	907.73	908.09	-0.04
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,938.22	6,122.46	-3.01
Manila	PSE	3,016.63	3,008.60	+0.27
Jakarta	Composite Index	619.25	613.00	+1.02
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,151.03	2,148.33	+0.13
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,590.54	3,543.66	+1.32

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Taiwan's** Securities and Exchange Commission relaxed rules on fund-raising by newly established investment-trust companies; the firms, previously allowed to introduce only closed-end funds in their first attempt at raising money, now can introduce either open-end or closed-end funds.

• **A Philippine** government agency more than doubled its cost estimate, to $1.5 billion from $700 million, for a railway linking Manila to a planned international airport 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of the capital.

• **Shanghai Yaohua Pilkington Glass Co.** will cut prices in 1996 to meet "very tough" competition from other Chinese glassmakers; the company this week reported a 24 percent fall in 1995 earnings.

• **Japan's** food imports rose 9.3 percent last year from a year earlier, to a record $51.49 billion, as the nation's total imports rose 22.3 percent, the Japan External Trade Organization said.

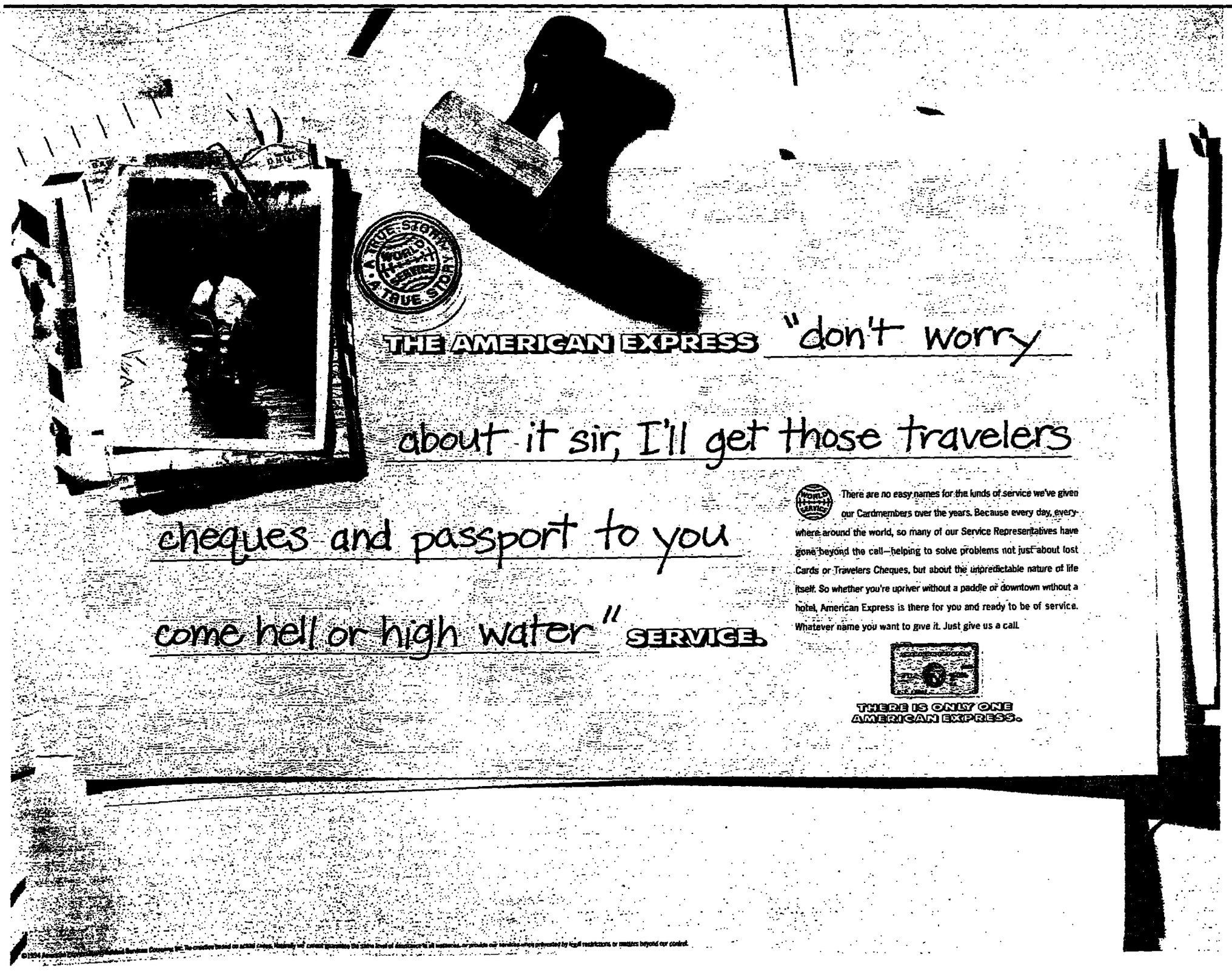
• **Command Petroleum Ltd.** will reduce its stake in **SOCO Perm Russia Inc.**, through which the Australian company holds its interest in the Permtex oil-development project in Russia, to 15.87 percent from 18.75 percent.

• **Shanghai Petrochemical Co.** reported a better-than-expected 42 percent jump in 1995 earnings, to 2.13 billion yuan ($254.7 million) but warned that higher crude-oil costs could erode its profit margins in the near future, because about 6 percent of the company's crude was influenced by global prices.

• **Japan's** seven largest makers of aluminum sheet and extruded products reported that production fell 3.5 percent in March from a year earlier, to 138,823 metric tons, but was up 9.5 percent from February.

• **PT Lippo Securities'** first-quarter net profit more than doubled, to 6.70 billion rupiah ($2.9 million) from 2.49 billion rupiah a year earlier, as its share of trading on the Jakarta Stock Exchange rose to 9 percent from 7.1 percent.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP



INTERNATIONAL

Clever Marketing, a Concept, or Just Grunge? Meet the Anti-Mall

By Jennifer Steinhauer
New York Times Service

COSTA MESA, California — Shaheen Sadeghi owns a shopping strip here, where he makes a sweet living providing space to hip stores that cater to shoppers in their 20s.

But he is not really in the retail business, Mr. Sadeghi insists. He prefers to call himself a "conceptualist," responsible for controlling the strip's "vibe."

He has put together an increasingly successful shopping center, known as The Lab, full of cutting-edge tenants, served up in an atmosphere designed to lure a generation disenchanted with the cookie-cutter look and feel of just about every suburban mall in the country.

Do not look for Starbucks Coffee here. There will be no softer side of Sears. Mrs. Fields, that ultimate cookie hawker? Woefully out of touch. Those ubiquitous shops selling leather pants, shimmery first-date shirts or dangling earrings, two for $5? No way.

Instead, there are more than a dozen stores offering surf wear, authentic plastic Jesus statues, and college-radio CDs, all enclosed by broken walls, ripped up carpet and a do-it-yourself community garden.

And above all, Mr. Sadeghi says, do not call The Lab a mall; it is an "anti-mall."

That is the genius behind Mr. Sadeghi's approach. By targeting a special age group and marketing to that group's perceived set of aesthetic and spending values, he has managed to tap into the most popular form of specialty retailing without appearing to do so.

"They call themselves the anti-mall, but that is just really very clever marketing," said Mark Schoifet, a spokesman for the International Council of Shopping Centers in New York.

"It has been very important for malls to differentiate themselves, and niche marketing is becoming more and more important in the shopping center business."

Starting with just a handful of stores, Mr. Sadeghi opened his anti-mall three years ago in a former military night goggle factory. It is in the heart of conservative Orange County, just down the road from the South Coast Plaza, an archetype of the luxury shopping center.

The anchor, Urban Outfitters, offers the disaffected uniform of Generation X — T-shirts meant to be worn a size too small, bowling bags-cum-evening bags, black sunglasses. Tower Records set up a store offering mostly alternative music. (Translation: If the band you are looking for can be found in a magazine pull-out card for a record club, you are in the wrong place.)

Now, there are 16 tenants, with more to come. In addition to the well-known Urban Outfitters and Tower, they have obscure names such as Spanish Fly, where jaded shoppers can find ultra-camp plastic Elvis busts and religious-kitsch items, and The Closet, which offers clothing for surfing, skating and snow boarding.

There's a comic book store and several small apparel shops. The coffee bar is not a chain, and the restaurant is Cuban.

The anti-mall disdains chrome, skylights and food courts, preferring instead to maintain the warehouse look with exposed steel rods sticking out from the walls and lots of cement.

The space is embellished with paintings and drawings by local artists and ready-made objects, giving it the slightly risqué feel of a squatter den.

"We are approaching this from a very purified point of view," said Mr. Sadeghi, 41, whose background is in designing clothing and surf wear, and who says he started The Lab when he realized that there was money to be made in alternatives to the standard shopping mall.

He combined an undergraduate degree in business, studies at the Pratt Institute and work on New York's Seventh Avenue fashion district to make it happen.

"We like it to have that personal feel," he added. "It's not like a typical mall where everything is real cold and you don't know who owns it."

One wall is covered with odds and ends ranging from oil paintings to antique kitchen equipment, and in the center is an open space called The Living Room, where the kind of furniture found at a garage sale has been set up for shoppers to sit and sip their fruit whips by the light of lamps fashioned from old carburetor filters.

The juxtaposition of a nearby fancy hair salon close to the wall covered with poems and old potato peelers leaves one with the impression that Marcel Duchamp had been enlisted to fix up a Neiman Marcus.

"I just love this building," Mr. Sadeghi said. "It gives us authenticity, because it is so honest. We just don't have that many old buildings around here." (The building dates from the 1950s.)

With its carefully honed rough edges, The Lab is probably best understood not so much as the antithesis of conventional retailing today but as a quintessential example of the latest trends in marketing.

First there is its size. At 40,000 square feet (3,700 square meters), The Lab fits in with the rise of small malls, the fastest-growing segment of the industry. Then, there is its demographic vision. In this age of retail downsizing, retailers are increasingly targeting specific age and socio-economic groups.

Finally, the entertainment angle pulls it all together — rooms to hang out in, live music concerts, interactive offerings like the garden where shoppers are encouraged to plant seeds so they have a stake in coming back to see how they do.

"Its focus on entertainment is the way the whole industry is going," said John Konarski, the vice president of the National Council of Shopping Centers.

"At Bal Harbour, they have entertainment groups too, only it is string quartets. The music and retail space here simply reflects the age and interest that they are going for."

The Lab does not always hit its target age span of 18 to 30. Indeed, the anti-mall's mix of hip stores and Cuban food appears to attract a host of teenagers and a lot of baby boomers tinged with nostalgia for their lost youth. Middle-aged shoppers in Hillary headbands avidly cruise the strip.

Diane Vanderlip, 48, a psychotherapist, said she was thrilled the other day to find an outfit at half price at the CP Shades store here that she spotted earlier for $185 at Nordstroms. And the faux-1960s atmosphere made it all the better. "I think it is great here," she said. "I feel like I've stepped into a time warp."

Jarond Gibbs, 21, was less enthused. "They have a really good selection of records," he said between sips of a hot drink at the Gypsy Den, the coffee house. "But everything else here is kind of stupid. It seems to me like kids come here to be cool and away from their conservative parents."

Which is fine, in Mr. Sadeghi's estimation. Indeed, in this harsh economic climate, a lot more young people are willing to spend $20 on a plastic Jesus lamp than they are to splurge for a pricey Versace raincoat over at South Coast Plaza.

The formula seems to be working, even if it has not been perfected.

Mr. Sadeghi said sales average about $450 a square foot annually, up from about $250 a square foot when it first opened, which would place it well above most successful strip malls.

He collects about $2.50 a square foot for rent, which rivals some Los Angeles prices on trendy Robertson Boulevard.

Urban Outfitter's manager, Karen Stradinger, said the store here is "about in the middle" in terms of the sales volume in its 20-odd stores nationwide. The stores range from about 12,000 square feet to 2,000 square feet.

Still, the small stores have experienced a high turnover rate — about three stores a year are replaced. "When we first opened, beads were hot," Mr. Sadeghi said. "Now, it's cigars. We need to turn the excitement of the center. We need to keep introducing new products."

But The Lab also risks finding itself a victim of its own success. "Whenever you niche market, you narrow your audience," Mr. Konarski said. "You have to make sure not to narrow it down too far."

Indeed, for all Mr. Sadeghi's obsession with his own sense of "authenticity," young adults are no more unified in their shopping habits than they are in their voting records or their eating patterns.

Plenty of people in their 20s are just as happy with a skirt or tie from Nordstroms as they are with a fuzzy crop top from Urban Outfitters, which may explain why 43 percent of the anti-mall's shoppers, according to marketing surveys, also frequent South Coast Plaza, the mall down the road.

Further, there is not much within miles of the anti-mall that supports its groovy retail thesis. Down the street is a Wahoo's Fish Taco restaurant, a gas station and a McDonald's. Little in this sunny, affluent area surrounded by highways suggests that an East Village of Southern California in the making.

But don't tell that to Mr. Sadeghi, who has harnessed practically the last embodiment of anti-capitalism to his own vision of hip capitalism.

"The whole Cuba thing is really happening right now," he said, standing in the doorway of Havana, The Lab's sit-down restaurant. "There is something really good about Cuba. It is the only place that is really vibrant."

Shoppers and Anti-Shoppers

Southern California's anti-mall caters to people who don't look for, or want, the usual fare found at shopping malls. Here is how the tastes differ between those who frequent each type of mall.

	SHOPPING MALL	ANTI-MALL
SHIRT	Gap pocket T-shirt	Retro polyester pullover
SNACK	Mrs. Fields Cookies	Flourless banana muffins
MUSIC	Hootie and the Blowfish	Hole
PREFERRED PLACE TO EAT	Food courts	Outdoor salon with ripped couches
SPECIAL MALL FEATURE	Two places to buy stemware	Two places to buy an Elvis lamp
FAVORITE FUR	Coat	Furry Jesus
TYPE OF PEOPLE	Valley girls carrying bags from The Wild Pair High school jocks cruising Wilson's Leather	Poets in motorcycle boots Surfers in search of gear

The New York Times

■ Tax Refunds Boost Spending

The Internal Revenue Service is providing a $10.5 billion boost to the U.S. economy by speeding the payment of income tax refunds to early filers this year, Bloomberg Business News reported from Washington.

Many taxpayers who owe the government money typically wait until the April 15 deadline to file their taxes. Of the 67.1 million individual returns processed by the IRS through April 5, however, about seven out of 10 were owed refunds.

The total paid out by that date surged 22 percent to $57.9 billion from $47.4 billion in the same period a year earlier, when distribution of refund checks was slowed by a new program aimed at screening out fraudulent returns.

One reason for the spending boom is an increase in the average refund to $1,245 this year, up from $1,087 a year earlier.

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IRELAND	£ IRL.	230	37%	68
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NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	42%	240
NORWAY	N. KR.	3,500	40%	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	39%	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	33%	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	40%	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	48%	185
REST OF EUROPE ex CEI	$ US	485		145
CEI	$ US	750		225
UNITED STATES	$ US	360	34%	115

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NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of DICAM WORLD WIDE INVESTMENT FUND, SICAV will be held at offices of Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 50, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, in Luxembourg on 26 April 1996 at 2.00 p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

1. To hear:
   a) the management report of the directors;
   b) the report of the auditor.
2. To approve the statement of net assets and the statement of operations for the year ended 31 December 1995.
3. To discharge the directors with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended 31 December 1995.
4. To elect the directors and the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory meeting of 26 April 1996, the owner of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund or with the following bank: Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A., 50, Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

FIDELITY SPECIAL GROWTH FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Kansallis House, Place de l'Etoile
B.P. 2174 L-1021 Luxembourg
R.C. No B 22250

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At the Annual General Meeting held on March 28, 1996, it was decided to pay a dividend of US$ 0.05 (cents) per share on or after April 26, 1996 to shareholders of record on April 4, 1996 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of coupons no 10.

Paying Agent: KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGOISE
43, Boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg

Fidelity Investments

FIDELITY DISCOVERY FUND
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
Registered office: Kansallis House - Place de l'Etoile
L-1021 Luxembourg
R.C. No B 22250

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Fidelity Discovery Fund (the "Fund") will be held at the registered office of the Fund in Luxembourg on Thursday, April 25, 1996 at 2.00 pm to consider the following agenda:

1. To hear the report of the auditor to the liquidation.
2. To approve the report of the liquidator and of the auditor to the liquidation.
3. To grant discharge to the liquidator and to the auditor to the liquidation.
4. To grant discharge to the Directors in office at the date of liquidation.
5. To resolve the close of the liquidation of the Fund.
6. To resolve to keep the records and books of the Fund for a time of 5 years at the registered office of the Fund.
7. To note that proceeds which have not been distributed will be transferred to the Caisse des Consignations to be held for the benefit the persons entitled thereto.

Since the net assets of the Fund have decreased below two thirds of the equivalent of 50,000,000 Luxembourg francs, no quorum is required for the meeting and the resolutions will be passed with the consent of a simple majority of the shares represented at the meeting.

Subject to the limitations imposed by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund with regard to ownership of shares which constitute in the aggregate more than three percent (3%) of the outstanding shares, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Fidelity Investments

NEWS:

China's Terms

Continued from Page 1

details on the sort of information they publish, how much they charge and the names and addresses of their clients in China.

The agencies also must provide copies of contracts signed with their clients. Users must apply in writing for permission to receive the information, explaining what data they want, how it will be used and how they will receive it, the state-run agency said.

Xinhua also said it would examine the content of business news as it is released, using equipment that foreign agencies must provide free of charge. It has threatened to shut down any news service that fails to comply with its guidelines on what constitutes acceptable coverage.

"We will probably have no choice but to comply with the new regulations, but we object strenuously to anything that restricts the free flow of information or interferes with our ability to serve our subscribers," said Claude E. Erbsen, vice president of The Associated Press and the senior AP executive responsible for the AP-Dow Jones News Service, a joint venture of AP and Dow Jones & Co.

Xinhua said the rules, which took effect immediately, had been designed "to safeguard state sovereignty and protect the legal rights of users of economic information inside China."

The regulations apply to foreign news organizations and subsidiaries that publish economic information inside China. The rules also cover providers of economic news from Hong Kong, Taiwan and Macao.

Hundreds of Chinese companies, from state banks to small securities firms, subscribe to foreign wire services for fresh information on market activity worldwide.

Dow Jones reaches many Chinese customers through its Telerate services and through a weekly television show from Shanghai about economics.

Other companies that sell economic information here include Reuters, Bloomberg, a Hong Kong-based company called Bartech and a joint venture involving a Taiwan-based company, Insertech, and a subsidiary of China International Trade & Investment Co.

■ Silence on Satellites

China Great Wall Industry Corp., China's rocket-launch provider, said it planned no immediate public announcement about a two-day meeting of insurers that ended Tuesday in Beijing, Bloomberg Business News reported.

Representatives of about 30 insurance companies were in Beijing to examine the reasons for a failed satellite launching in February and to decide whether to reinsure China's launch of the Aptstar-1A satellite, originally scheduled for March before the February launch failure.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 16, 1996

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WORLD ROUNDUP

South Africa Wins

CRICKET South Africa outclassed Pakistan in the Pepsi Cup cricket tournament Tuesday, crushing its rivals by eight wickets to book a place in the final round. The South Africans have yet to lose a match in the three-nation tournament — the other country is India — being played in the United Arab Emirate of Sharjah.

Pakistan, which swiftly lost wickets against South Africa, scored a meager 188 runs in 45 overs, giving the South Africans an easy task in reaching the target in 33.1 overs for the loss of only two wickets. The opener Andrew Hudson paced the South African victory, hitting his second half-century in the competition and finishing on 93 not out from 85 balls. His knock also included two boundaries and two sixes. *(AP)*

England Gets a Warning

RUGBY UNION England's attempt to negotiate a separate television deal for future Five Nations' championship matches was branded "wholly unacceptable" by tournament officials on Tuesday.

The Five Nations' committee, which met Sunday in Dublin, warned England that it faced expulsion from the tournament unless it reconsidered its position and said that a secession could also affect the future of British Lions' tours.

England has said it is entitled to a larger slice of the pie in the new, professional era because it has more clubs and players, and pointed out that France had already negotiate its own television agreement. The committee is to meet again April 27 in Dublin to discuss developments. *(Reuters)*

• Waikato scored three tries to one to beat fellow its New Zealand side Otago, 22-5, in a Super-12 rugby union match Tuesday.

The victory, Waikato's fifth in eight Super-12 appearances, lifted the club into third place and boosted its hopes of qualifying for the final series. Waikato has 23 points and is third in the standings behind Auckland and Queensland, which each have 27 points. *(AP)*

Surgery for Puckett

BASEBALL The Minnesota Twins' outfielder, Kirby Puckett, is expected to have laser surgery to try to lower the pressure in his right eye. Puckett was placed on the disabled list before the season after he experienced blurred central vision in his right eye due to a partial blockage of the blood vessels feeding the retina.

Spaniards Win in Open

TENNIS The Spanish Open lost two of its favorites to unseeded Spaniards on Tuesday. Marc Rosset of Switzerland lost to Carlos Moya, 6-1, 6-4, and Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia was beaten by Jordi Burillo, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5. Thomas Muster of Austria is scheduled to play Alex Corretja of Spain on Wednesday. *(AP)*

Winslow Townson/The Associated Press

Moses Tanui of Kenya, 30, whose time of 2:09:16 won the Boston Marathon. Kenyans took the first five places.

Pride and Passion in Boston's 100th

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

BOSTON — As early as 5:30 A.M. in the dark, a great army of competitors began to move across the land, mostly in buses from Boston, toward the green in the nearby rural town of Hopkinton: 29,353 men, 9,221 women, numerous wheelchair entrants and several visually handicapped as well. The average age of the lot: 41.

The 100th running of the Boston Marathon on Monday produced, from its record 38,500 participants, countless displays of courage and an array of global successes headed by Moses Tanui of Kenya, the first man to cross the finish line, and Uta Pippig of Germany, who charged valiantly from behind to win the women's event for an unprecedented third straight time.

The centennial run began at noon and brought out four times the number of competitors in last year's race, including representatives from 77 nations, legends from past Boston runs and little-known joyful celebrants pursuing their own goals. It took 45 minutes for the rear of the pack merely to reach the beginning of the race.

The 30-year-old Tanui, a force in distance running the past five years, gained both inspiration and strength coming down from the challenging climb near Newtown known as "Heartbreak Hill." After 22 miles (35.2 kilometers), he put away his runner-up teammate, Ezikiel Bitok, in Kenmore Square and went on to finish the 26 miles 385 yards in 2 hours 9 minutes 16 seconds on a sunny, crisp day with a slight head wind. Cosmas Ndeti, the supremely confident three-time defending champion, had to settle for third, good enough for the last spot on Kenya's Olympic marathon squad, which was decided Monday.

Kenyans took the first five spots in the men's race.

"We ran as a team," said Tanui, "but also as individuals."

About 1.5 million spectators lined the route from Hopkinton to Boylston Street in Boston. The throng reserved its biggest welcome for the 30-year-old Pippig, a medical-school graduate who looked beaten in the hills of Newton. But surprisingly, Pippig, who grew up in East Germany and trains in Colorado, regained a lead she had held briefly after 17 miles and raced home blowing kisses and pumping her fists. She struggled the entire race with an upset stomach.

"I'm amazed I could race with these problems," said a weary Pippig, after being timed in 2:27:12 and crowned with a laurel wreath. "I had these problems two or three weeks ago and they went away. I didn't expect to have so many problems with my stomach today." Summoning all her strength, she rallied from 100 yards back to overtake a diminutive Kenyan, Tegla Loroupe, with just two miles remaining.

It was one of many remarkable feats in the so-called "race of the century." Heinz Frei of Switzerland tenaciously pulled away to win the men's wheelchair race. Jean Driscoll of Champaign, Illinois, made it seven Boston victories in seven tries in the women's wheelchair division.

Charles Krupa/AP

Uta Pippig of Germany, women's winner for the third straight year.

Race day dawned picture-perfect after a miserably rainy Sunday with a welcome sun and crisp temperatures. It also was a day that required patience because so many people were running.

"I'm just going for a nice experience," said a man from Denmark. Others, who were not officially registered, had the same plan; these were the "bandit" runners who would jump into the race, but they turned but to be fewer than the expected several thousand.

At 8:30 A.M., a line of yellow buses stretched for miles along the narrow, tree-lined country road into Hopkinton. Uncomplaining runners waited for hours after being dropped off near Hopkinton High School. A mass of humanity slogged through, or sat out the morning hours, in a Woodstock-like mud of an "athletes' village." Many were wrapped in trash bags; some wore bags over their running shoes to keep them clean.

The elite runners took off at noon. The Kenyans among them surrounded their Ethiopian rival Abebe Mekonnen, the 1989 winner, and boxed him in for much of the first half.

Behind the 100 or so top-notch frontrunners came solid blocks of humanity — walking across the starting line, then bobbing, then jogging, finally running. Each individual's time was recorded electronically by a computer chip that each runner had tied to a shoelace. Timing began when the competitor passed a sensor stretched across the road under a mat at the starting line. The chip checked runners' times as they passed over several rubber mats along the route, and as they crossed the finish.

Had the chip existed in 1980, it would have prevented the impostor runner, Rosie Ruiz, who joined the race after 25 miles, from claiming a victory from which she was disqualified a week later.

In the 100th, everyone who poured across the finish line had run the distance — and most looked it. It was a foot race, and then some. It was a long day of quiet accomplishment by the unsung, who kept on running well into the evening.

For Panathinaikos, Revenge Is the Goal

Champions' Challenge for Ajax

Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — Is Ajax of Amsterdam, the team of its generation, facing premature burnout?

The funeral pyre, in the form of terrace fires, will be lit in anticipation of the fall of Ajax in Athens on Wednesday night. The flames are a Greek habit, but the accompanying fervor from 73,000 Panathinaikos fans will examine to the very limits the resolve of the young Dutchmen to hold onto their European Champion's title.

Burn, Ajax, burn will be the message. Athens' Olympic Stadium, a cauldron at any time, will be whipped into a fanatical trial because Panathinaikos senses

EUROPEAN SOCCER

vengeance that has been brewing for a quarter of a century. In 1971, the only time Panathinaikos reached the European Cup final, it lost to a previous Ajax, the team of Johan Cruyff.

Now, the Greek champion stands a goal up after surprising Ajax with a breakaway score three minutes from the end of the game in the first leg in Amsterdam. As defensive as Ajax is open-minded, schooled in the art of counterattack by its Argentine coach, Juan Ramon Rocha, Panathinaikos will have absolutely no shame if, by squeezing the play to the dullest 90 minutes imaginable, it throttles Ajax before a television audience in 200 countries.

In that sense, Wednesday offers the ultimate contest — the good, the bad and perhaps the ugly of modern soccer. Louis van Gaal, mentor and coach of the Amsterdam team, breathed defiance two weeks ago, insisting that only a fool considered the contest over.

But now? "It's over," van Gaal said this week. "We are running out of gas. It has been an exhausting season, with a lot of injuries, and I would not give us a 30 percent chance of getting through to the final."

Beware of the Dutch bearing false words to Greeks. Van Gaal boasts a team that is a year more experienced from the Ajax team that beat AC Milan three times last season. Yes, Ajax is tired, so tired it leads the Dutch league only by five points with three games to play.

True, some of its finest players have been broken under the strain of being domestic, European and world champion and providing three quarters of the Netherlands' team that played to the semifinal of the 1994 World Cup and had to go to a playoff to qualify for this summer's European championship.

Marc Overmars, the wonderfully balanced winger, is particularly missed. Patrick Kluivert, the teenage colossus at center forward, has played manfully through the emotions only he can fully understand. He has been accused of causing death through dangerous driving in a traffic accident last year.

But Kluivert will not be available either on Wednesday, having reportedly undergone a knee operation Tuesday for cartilage damage sustained over the weekend. He could be out of action for a good six weeks.

Ajax, because of its conveyor belt of youth, has alternatives. Nwankwo Kann, plucked out of Africa when he was barely an adolescent, has exceptional movement and astonishing precocity. But he has not yet shown the calm finishing touch of Kluivert, the match-winner.

And so through the team, doubt is sewn. Louis van Gaal has a school master's grip on his charges, but he cannot run for them, cannot teach boys sated by success to stay excited by every challenge, or stay undaunted by the mass of Athenian voices Wednesday.

And yet, having seen Ajax improvise its way superbly to a 2-0 victory over Borussia Dortmund in a similarly partisan German arena in the last round, I still think van Gaal is bluffing when he makes pessimistic sounds. I still think the champion team can turn adversity to its own inspiration.

It will take toughness and patience. Panathinaikos is not a typical Greek team. Its goalie, Jozef Wandzik, hails from Poland and is the last line of a defense so stubborn it has conceded a miserly four goals in 11 European games this season.

Its midfield is guided by Juan Jose Borelli, from Argentina. And its swift runners, notably the coveted winger Giorgios Donis, serve another foreigner, Krzysztof Warzycha, who strikers like a serpent. His flickering goal in Amsterdam was the sixth time Warzycha has scored from Panathinaikos's total of 13 goals.

So the team knows how to keep games tight, know how to frustrate more gifted opponents. Its paymaster, the shipping magnate Giorgio Vardinoyiannis, can use words as deceptively as van Gaal.

"Its not a business," president Vardinoyiannis said. "Football is a love and cannot be translated into money." Nevertheless, he tries: his Panathinaikos players accepted 7 million drachmas a man ($18,000) for reaching the Champions League stage of this competition, and strive for an even more generous bonus of $75,000 each to reach the final May 22 in Rome.

There, the opponent is likely to be Juventus of Turin. Already two goals up after the first leg, Juventus showed its priority by virtually abandoning Italy's Serie A in a three-goal surrender last Saturday against Sampdoria.

Juventus thus threw away six weeks' work, six consecutive Serie A victories, because its players' minds were concentrated on the big one, the Champions' Cup. They were conserving their effort for the second leg of the semifinal in Nantes on Wednesday, buoyed by the depletion of Nantes, which will try to make up the deficit without three suspended men.

So the affair in France is unequal. A pity, because French soccer is having such a season of renaissance that Bordeaux reached Tuesday's UEFA Cup, Nantes the Champions Cup semifinal and Paris-Saint-Germain is favored to beat Deportivo La Coruña in the Cup Winners' Cup semifinal second leg on Thursday.

But the hottest test will be in Athens, not just for Ajax but for the Madrid referee, José García-Aranda Encinar, who must try to ensure that all is fair and equal on the field of play.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Times of London.

A Bright Hope of U.S. Cycling

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ROUBAIX, France — George Hincapie had just finished the Paris-Roubaix bicycle race, which was more than 130 of the 183 other starters could say, but he was obviously unhappy. The thick coating of dust on his face could not hide his disappointment.

"I didn't have it in my legs when I needed to," said Hincapie, a bright young hope of American racing. "No mechanical problems, nothing went wrong with my equipment." He leaned his bicycle against his Motorola team car and started to head for the showers at the finish Sunday of the 263.5-kilometer (164-mile) race, which is studded with 22 strips of cobblestones that total 50 kilometers.

"The power just wasn't there," he said mournfully. Twenty-ninth last weekend, 21st in Paris-Roubaix last year, 31st the year before — Hincapie was showing consistency at least. But, as the native New Yorker nears his 23d birthday in June, he is seeking more than consistency among those riders who finish five or seven minutes behind the winner.

Especially in Paris-Roubaix, one of the oldest and most prestigious races in the World Cup series of one-day spring and fall classics.

"It's something I really get motivated for," Hincapie said earlier in an interview in Compiègne, north of Paris, where the endurance race begins. "Now that I've done Paris-Roubaix a few years, I know that even if you have good legs, you need good luck too. I know that I'm feeling well and I have to hope that everything goes right."

For a while Sunday, everything went right. When the decisive attack by 21 riders began two-thirds of the way into the race, Hincapie was among the group. He could not hold his place, however, at the next attack and fell behind as the lead group splintered.

That was frustrating but not unexpected. "I'm not yet as strong as Museeuw, Ballerini or guys like that," he said beforehand, referring to Johan Museeuw, who won the race, and Franco Ballerini, the defending champion, who finished fifth this time.

Despite his record as a dominant amateur rider in the United States from 1991 through 1993, Hincapie has had to work hard to build the strength he needs as a professional in Europe. At 6-feet-3 inches (1.91 meters) tall, he weighs only 185 pounds (83 kilograms), including the goatee he sometimes sports.

He recorded two victories last year after three in 1994 and a second-place finish in the Tour of Luxembourg. For his age, his prospects seem bright and his dedication is unquestioned.

"I did a lot of work over the winter, weight training, more serious, more intense training," he said. "I trained hard the winter before that too but when I came over to Europe, I got sick early and that's hard to bounce back from."

PARIS-ROUBAIX was his first major objective of the season. Next comes the Tour DuPont in the United States and then the five races to select the five-man U.S. team for the road race at the Olympic Games in Atlanta.

In many of his races in Europe, he rides mainly as a domestique, a worker bee for Motorola's two strongest men, Lance Armstrong and Max Sciandri: "It depends what race I'm doing. In Paris-Nice, I knew I was just there to help. In the Tour of Flanders, I had to do a little work for the team.

"In one section, Lance got bad position, one group got away and I had to close that gap. It took me a while to recover from that. I was in the red zone for a while.

"But that's something you've got to do and that's something I want to do because Lance had a chance to win the race. When you've got someone like Lance or Max on the team, you've got to give them everything. I know that's my job. They're two of the best in the world.

"But in Paris-Roubaix, I consider myself one of the guys who should be up there. Maybe also in some stages of the DuPont, maybe I'll be up there and the other guys will help me out. I feel strong. I'm happy with the way I've felt up to now."

White Sox Almost Botch 10-Run Lead

The Associated Press

When a wistful thought crossed Terry Bevington's mind a couple of days ago, the Chicago White Sox's manager had no way to foresee the extraordinary events about to unfold.

"What we'd like to do is get a 10-run lead and then just cruise in from there," Bevington said Saturday after

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the White Sox rallied for three runs in the ninth inning before putting Oakland away in the 12th.

Just 48 hours later, the White Sox got their 10-run lead, but not their cruising. Powered by Frank Thomas' home run and Ray Durham's bases-loaded triple, Chicago led Kansas City 10-0 after 1⅓ innings Monday night.

Three hours later, thwarting what would have been the biggest come-from-behind victory in the Royals' history, the White Sox escaped, 11-10, when Ozzie Guillen doubled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth.

"What this did was save us from a very bad night," said Guillen, adding that he knew the White Sox were in for a battle when the Royals scored six in the second inning.

Blue Jays 8, Tigers 2 In Toronto, Juan Guzman pitched a six-hitter and Charlie O'Brien matched a career high with four RBIs. Guzman (2-1) also matched a career high with 11 strikeouts.

O'Brien, signed as a free agent in the off-season, hit a three-run homer and added an RBI double as the Blue Jays ended a three-game losing streak. Melvin Nieves had three of Detroit's five hits and Mark Parent drove in both of the Tigers' runs.

Athletics 8, Rangers 3 Oakland scored five runs with two outs in the seventh inning as Oakland handed Texas its first home loss this season.

The A's broke open a 3-3 game as seven straight batters reached base, five on hits and two on walks. Pedro Munoz ignited the rally with an RBI double.

Terry Steinbach homered for Oakland. Mickey Tettleton hit his third homer for the Rangers.

Mariners 11, Angels 10 In Seattle, Jay Buhner's bases-loaded single in the eighth inning completed Seattle's biggest comeback in club history.

The Mariners trailed 9-1 after 3½ innings before rallying to win the first regular-season game between the teams since last Oct. 2, when Seattle won the AL West title, with a 9-1 victory over California in a one-game playoff.

Frank Gunn/The Associated Press

The Tigers' Mark Lewis waiting for the throw as the Blue Jays' Alex Gonzalez steals second base.

In National League games Monday:

Cardinals 6, Pirates 4 Ron Gant homered, doubled and drove in four runs as host St. Louis beat Pittsburgh for its fifth victory in six games.

Gant had an RBI double in the first inning and hit a three-run homer in the third, his fourth, off John Ericks (0-2).

The homer staked the Cardinals' rookie starter Alan Benes (2-0) to a 5-1 lead. But the right-hander struggled, allowing four runs and seven hits with seven strikeouts in 5⅓ innings.

Rick Honeycutt struck out three of the last four batters for his first National League save in over 10 years. Pittsburgh has lost five of its last seven.

Reds 3, Cubs 2 In Chicago, Barry Larkin homered with one out in the 10th inning for Cincinnati. Larkin drove a 1-1 pitch from Bob Patterson (1-1) into the left-field bleachers for his third home run.

Cincinnati's starter, Dave Burba, struck out a career-high 11 in seven innings, but left with the game tied 2-2 and did not get a decision.

Eddie Taubensee and Hal Morris each went 3-for-5 for the Reds, who won their third straight.

Rockies 11, Padres 9 In Denver, Dante Bichette hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning, his first this season, as Colorado rallied from five runs down. Bichette, who led the National League with 40 homers last season, hit the first pitch from a former teammate, Willie Blair (0-2) for a home run and gave the Rockies a 10-9 lead. Andres Galarraga and Vinny Castilla then hit consecutive doubles to make it 11-9.

Bichette went 4-for-5 with four RBIs for the Rockies, who trailed 9-4 in the fourth inning.

SPORTS

Sonics Blast Rockets

Pacers Triumph Without Miller

The Associated Press

The Seattle SuperSonics aren't going to brag about what they've done to the Houston Rockets in the regular season until they do what the Rockets have done in playoffs in the past.

Gary Payton scored 31 points and got three of his six steals in the final 73 seconds, helping the host SuperSonics, who have clinched the Pacific Division, to a 112-106 victory Monday night — their ninth in a row against the Rockets. "We're going to try and stay bal anced," Seattle's coach, George Karl, said. "Not too happy when we win, but not too down when we lose."

While Seattle hasn't lost to the Rockets in the regular season since March 10, 1994, the Sonics have made early exits from the playoffs the past two seasons while the Rockets racked up two National Basketball Association titles.

"After the last two years, there has been a lot of pressure on everybody," Karl said. "We've got to jump some hurdles and overcome some things."

They seem to have found the secret of beating the Rockets, who lost for the first time in four games since Hakeem Olajuwon returned to the lineup after sitting out with tendinitis in both knees.

Payton was "unbelievable," Karl said. "I haven't seen him that alive in a long time. Defensively, he was a huge factor and offensively, he was our No. 1 option."

The loss ended Houston's pursuit of the Los Angeles Lakers for the No. 4 playoff spot and the home-court advantage in the first round of the playoffs. The Rockets trail the Lakers by 4½ games with three games to play.

Clyde Drexler led Houston with 26 points and Olajuwon had 25. Sam Cassell added 23 for the Rockets. Olajuwon blocked two shots to give him 3,184 for his career, just five shy of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's NBA record. Shawn Kemp scored 27 points for the Sonics.

Knicks 125, Raptors 79 New York came within two points of matching a franchise record for largest victory margin with a rout of visiting Toronto.

Patrick Ewing scored 23 points and John Starks added 19 for the Knicks, who shot 57 percent from the field.

The 46-point margin was two short of the team record, which has been done three times, most recently against Philadelphia on April 21, 1994.

Acie Earl, who scored a career-high 40 points last week against Boston, led the Raptors with 25 points.

Heat 110, Nets 90 Miami, scrapping for the final playoff berth in the Eastern Conference, held the visiting New Jersey Nets scoreless during a seven-minute stretch.

The victory was the fourth in a row for the Heat, which began the night tied with Charlotte in the race for the eighth playoff slot in the conference.

Alonzo Mourning scored 20 points to lead six double-figure scorers for the Heat, which shot 55 percent from the field.

Pacers 90, Hornets 87 Indiana's reserves took the sting out of Reggie Miller's absence and dealt a big blow to Charlotte's playoff hopes. With Miller resting, a day after surgery on his fractured eye socket, the Pacers rallied from a 19-point deficit in the second quarter to beat the Hornets in Indianapolis. The victory clinched the third playoff seed in the Eastern Conference for the Pacers.

Kings 90, Nuggets 86 In Denver, Mitch Richmond scored all 17 of his points in the second half, including two baskets in the final 1:10, as Sacramento eliminated the Nuggets from the playoffs.

NBA Roundup

Tim Johnson/The Associated Press

The Rockets' Hakeem Olajuwon defending against the Sonics' Shawn Kemp.

Olden Polynice had 25 points and 17 rebounds for the Kings, who avenged a loss in the final game of last season that knocked them out of the playoffs and put Denver in. Antonio McDyess got 19 for Denver.

Trail Blazers 121, Spurs 97 Arvidas Sabonis fought his old Olympic foe David Robinson to a virtual standoff as host Portland remained hot with a victory over San Antonio.

The Blazers blew the game open in the final quarter, sending the Spurs to their most one-sided loss of the season. Sabonis had 22 points and nine rebounds, then sat out the fourth quarter, as Portland clinched the No. 6 spot in the Western Conference. The Blazers have won of 11 of their last 12.

Robinson had 13 rebounds and 25 points, including 15 of 19 from the line for San Antonio.

*Vantage Point/*IRA BERKOW

Open Season on Refs

New York Times Service

The look on Magic Johnson's expressive face when his Laker teammate, Nick Van Exel, ran over to the referee, Ron Garretson, and knocked him across the scorer's table two weeks ago was the same look many had who were watching from the stands or on television. Johnson's face was a portrait of amazement, of shock, that seemed to say: I can't believe it! Players don't physically attack a referee!

Indeed, it was the same look many had Sunday afternoon when Magic Johnson — the esteemed, beloved elder statesman-superstar! — ran over to the referee, Steve Foster, and bumped him with his chest in a nationally televised game against the Phoenix Suns.

Like Van Exel — and like Dennis Rodman, who last month head-butted referee Ted Bernhardt after a dispute — Johnson was properly thrown out of the game.

Rodman received a six-game suspension and a fine of $20,000. Van Exel's punishment was a seven-game suspension and an NBA-record $25,000 fine. On Monday, the league announced that Johnson has been suspended for three games and fined $10,000. The suspensions are without pay, and in Johnson's case that means $30,487.80 a game.

But while Magic's punishment seems consistent with the others, the wrongdoings are too great to be let off so lightly. In the future, the league should establish that punishment in such incidents will include suspension from playoff games. The punishment should really hurt — not just in the wallet.

Like Van Exel and Rodman, Johnson tried at first to put a spin on the incident, saying that the referee "bumped into me." After seeing the replay, he changed the story to, well, "It wasn't intentional contact."

He said he was protesting a no-call after he believed he was fouled on a shot he had tried. He said the referee had an obligation to explain the no-call to him as the captain of the team. He said he was just trying to get the referee's attention. But he didn't tap the ref on the shoulder. He didn't pat him on the backside. He didn't call or wave to him. He hit him with obvious intent to intimidate.

Any time that Magic Johnson does anything less than please the aesthetic, the intellectual, the spiritual senses of the fan, it is an aberration. No one in the history of the game has given fans more joy by his attitude and perseverance than Earvin Johnson. But he was dead wrong Sunday, and he admitted as much — though with limpid explanation — after seeing the replay.

The grave problem is that if Magic, the cool veteran and former coach, can pop a ref, even a little bit, and come away with a slap on the wrist, what message does this send to the young, wealthy, devil-may-care, live-for-the-moment, crotch-grabbing operatives around the league?

Do the referees need police protection on the court? Should a requirement for the job be a black belt in karate? Must they, like some referees in an earlier day, check before the game to see which window in the dressing room is unlocked in case they have to make a hasty exit?

Any kind of physical abuse of the referee ought to be treated by the league in the most serious manner. It is an urgent problem on the verge of becoming a trend. And it contains the seeds of the destruction of the game.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	9	2	.818	—
New York	6	4	.600	2½
Detroit	7	7	.500	3½
Toronto	6	6	.500	3½
Boston	2	10	.167	7½

CENTRAL DIVISION

Cleveland	6	5	.545	—
Minnesota	5	6	.455	1
Milwaukee	4	6	.400	1½
Chicago	5	7	.417	1½
Kansas City	4	8	.333	2½

WEST DIVISION

Seattle	9	4	.692	—
Texas	8	4	.667	½
Oakland	6	6	.500	2½
California	5	7	.417	3½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	7	5	.583	—
Atlanta	6	7	.462	1½
Philadelphia	5	6	.455	1½
New York	4	7	.364	2½
Florida	4	9	.308	3½

CENTRAL DIVISION

St. Louis	8	5	.615	—
Cincinnati	8	5	.615	—
Chicago	6	6	.500	1½
Pittsburgh	6	6	.500	1½
Houston	5	8	.385	3

WEST DIVISION

San Diego	8	5	.615	—
San Francisco	7	5	.583	½
Los Angeles	7	7	.500	1½
Colorado	6	6	.500	1½

MONDAY'S LINE SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	230	003	000—5	11	1
Boston	000	006	000—6	9	2

McDowell and Alomar; Wakefield, Maddux (7), Doherty (8) and Haselman. W—McDowell, 1-1. L—Wakefield, 0-2.

Detroit	020	000	000—2	6	2
Toronto	001	033	01x—8	9	0

Olivares, K.Veras (6) and Parent; Guzman and O'Brien. W—Guzman, 2-1. L—Olivares, 1-1. HR—Toronto, O'Brien (2).

Chicago	550	000	001—11	13	2
Kansas City	060	100	120—10	11	1

McCaskill, L.Thomas (6), Karchner (8), R.Hernandez (9) and Karkovice; Jacome, Valera (2), Pichardo (7), Magnante (9) and MacFarlane. W—Karchner, 2-0. L—Pichardo, 1-2. Sv—R.Hernandez (2). HRs—Chicago, F.Thomas (4), Snopek (1).

Oakland	120	000	500—8	12	1
Texas	201	000	000—3	6	1

Wojciechowski, Small (2), Mohler (6) and Steinbach; DOliver (5), Heredia (6), Cook (7) and J.Rodriguez. W—Mohler, 1-0. L—Heredia, 0-1. HRs—Oakland, Steinbach (2); Tettleton (2).

California	102	010	000—10	17	1
Seattle	001	302	41x—11	11	1

Boskie, DSpringer (6), Holzemer (7), Eichhorn (7), Fabregas and Slaught (8); Menhart, Hurtado (4), Cansone (7), Charlton (8), DWilson and Manzano (5). W—Charlton, 1-0. L—Eichhorn, 0-1. HRs—California, Edmonds (5), Aldrete (2); Seattle, Sorrento (2), ARodriguez (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	001	003	000—4	8	1
St. Louis	202	000	10x—6	10	2

Ericks, Cordova (5), Christiansen (6), Lieber (7) and Kendall; ABenes, Fossas (6), Bailey (7), Honeycutt (8) and Borders. W—ABenes, 2-0. L—Ericks, 0-2. Sv—Honeycutt (1). HRs—St.Louis, Gant (4); Pittsburgh, Martin (3).

Cincinnati	000	200	000	1—3	9	1
Chicago	000	001	100	0—2	5	0

Borbon, JRuffin (8), Moore (9), JBrantley (10) and Taubensee; Bullinger, Castian (6), MPerez (7), BPatterson (8) and Servais. W—Moore, 1-1. L—BPatterson, 1-1. Sv—JBrantley (5). HRs—Cincinnati, Larkin (3); Chicago, LGomez (2).

San Diego	501	300	000—9	12	1
Colorado	202	220	03x—11	14	2

Tewksbury, Blair (6), Bochtler (8) and Aussmus; Reker, Habyan (5), MMunoz (6), SReed (6), BRuffin (8), Leskanic (9) and JeReed. W—BRuffin, 1-0. L—Blair, 0-2. Sv—Leskanic (3). HR—Col., Bichette (1).

NATIONAL LEAGUE LEADERS

	G	AB	R	H	Avg.
Taubensee Cin	10	34	10	16	.471
Lansing Mon	12	47	9	22	.468
TGwynn SD	13	52	11	24	.462
Joyner SD	12	42	9	19	.452
Burks Col	12	45	14	19	.422
Wilkins Hou	10	31	6	13	.419
Morris Cin	13	47	7	19	.404
Piazza LA	13	50	2	19	.380
Servais ChC	10	37	8	14	.378
Klesko Atl	13	40	11	15	.375
Gilkey NYM	11	48	11	18	.375

RUNS—Burks, Colorado, 14; Gant, St. Louis, 13; Weiss, Colorado, 13; Klesko, Atlanta, 11; RSanders, Cincinnati, 11; Gilkey, New York, 11; Caminiti, San Diego, 11; LJohnson, New York, 11; Dykstra, Philadelphia, 11; TGwynn, San Diego, 11.

RBI—Bichette, Colorado, 15; Gant, St. Louis, 14; Caminiti, San Diego, 14; Gilkey, New York, 13; Alou, Montreal, 13; RWhite, Montreal, 12; LWalker, Colorado, 12; GHill, San Francisco, 12; Bonds, San Francisco, 12; McGriff, Atlanta, 12.

HITS—TGwynn, San Diego, 24; Lansing, Montreal, 22; BLHunter, Houston, 21; Grudzielanek, Montreal, 20; Piazza, Los Angeles, 19; Morris, Cincinnati, 19; Burks, Colorado, 19; Joyner, San Diego, 19.

DOUBLES—Berry, Houston, 7; Lansing, Montreal, 6; DBell, Houston, 6; Caminiti, San Diego, 6; Burks, Colorado, 6; TGwynn, San Diego, 6; 5 are tied with 5.

TRIPLES—LJohnson, New York, 3; Clayton, St. Louis, 2; DBell, Houston, 2; DeShields, Los Angeles, 2; RHenderson, S. Diego, 2; 22 are tied with 1.

HOME RUNS—Klesko, Atlanta, 6; Bagwell, Houston, 5; Servais, Chicago, 4; Gilkey, New York, 4; Hundley, New York, 4; King, Pittsburgh, 4; Sheffield, Florida, 4; LWalker, Colorado, 4; Gant, St. Louis, 4; GHill, San Francisco, 4.

STOLEN BASES—DeShields, Los Angeles, 7; McRae, Chicago, 6; Morandini, Philadelphia, 5; Whiten, Philadelphia, 5; 7 are tied with 4.

PITCHING (3 Decisions)—Hamilton, San Diego, 3-0, 1.000, 3.37; Schourek, Cincinnati, 3-0, 1.000, 2.75; Nomo, Los Angeles, 2-1, .667, 2.05; Hampton, Houston, 2-1, .667, 3.00; Shaw, Cincinnati, 2-1, .667, 2.70; Smoltz, Atlanta, 2-1, .667, 2.91; ALeiter, Florida, 2-1, .667, 2.29.

STRIKEOUTS—Smoltz, Atlanta, 29; Nomo, Los Angeles, 25; ABenes, St. Louis, 23; Neagle, Pittsburgh, 22; ALeiter, Florida, 20; Burba, Cincinnati, 19; PJMartinez, Montreal, 18; Schourek, Cincinnati, 18.

SAVES—JBrantley, Cincinnati, 5; Bottalico, Philadelphia, 4; Leskanic, Colorado, 3; Hoffman, San Diego, 3; TdWorrell, Los Angeles, 3; Eckersley, St. Louis, 3; Moore, Cincinnati, 2; Wohlers, Atlanta, 2; Beck, San Francisco, 2; Franco, New York, 2.

Japanese Leagues

CENTRAL LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Yokohama	7	2	0	.778	—
Chunichi	6	4	0	.600	1½
Yakult	5	4	0	.556	2
Hiroshima	4	5	0	.444	3
Yomiuri	3	6	0	.333	4
Hanshin	3	7	0	.300	4½

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Yokohama 6, Hiroshima 1
Chunichi 7, Yomiuri 3
Yakult 6, Hanshin 4

PACIFIC LEAGUE

	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Nippon Ham	8	3	0	.727	—
Kintetsu	7	4	0	.636	1
Orix	8	4	0	.571	1½
Lotte	6	8	0	.429	3½
Daiei	5	8	0	.385	4
Seibu	4	9	0	.308	5

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Nippon Ham 5, Daiei 2
Lotte 8, Orix 6
Kintetsu vs. Seibu, ppd., rain

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-Orlando	56	22	.718	—
x-New York	46	33	.582	10½
Miami	41	38	.519	15½
Washington	39	39	.500	17
Boston	31	48	.392	25½
New Jersey	29	50	.367	27½
Philadelphia	16	63	.202	40½

CENTRAL DIVISION

z-Chicago	69	9	.885	—
x-Indiana	50	29	.633	19½
x-Detroit	44	34	.564	25
x-Atlanta	44	34	.564	25
x-Cleveland	44	34	.564	25
Charlotte	40	39	.506	29½
Milwaukee	24	54	.308	45
Toronto	20	59	.253	49½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
y-San Antonio	57	22	.722	—
x-Utah	52	27	.658	5
x-Houston	46	33	.582	11
Denver	34	45	.430	23
Minnesota	26	53	.329	31
Dallas	24	54	.308	32½
Vancouver	13	65	.166	43½

PACIFIC DIVISION

y-Seattle	62	17	.785	—
x-L.A. Lakers	50	28	.641	11½
x-Portland	43	36	.544	19
x-Phoenix	39	39	.500	22½
Sacramento	37	42	.468	25
Golden State	35	44	.443	27
L.A. Clippers	29	50	.367	33

x-clinched playoff spot
y-clinched division
z-won conference title

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto	17	18	25	19—	79
New York	29	26	32	38—	125

T: Earl 9-21 7-10 25; Esposito 5-9 4-4 17. N.Y.: Ewing 11-19 1-2 23; Starks 7-11 2-3 19. Rebounds—Toronto 47 (Earl 11), New York 41 (Ewing 9). Assists—Toronto 20 (King 8), New York 33 (Mason 7).

New Jersey	34	19	11	26—	90
Miami	23	26	27	34—	110

N.J.: Gilliam 4-15 4-7 12; Bradley 7-12 2-2 16. M: Mourning 8-9 4-9 20; Gatling 8-14 1-1 17. Rebounds— New Jersey 48 (J.Williams 8), Miami 48 (Thomas 11). Assists— N.J. 18 (Childs 5), Miami 28 (Hardaway 9).

Charlotte	28	24	19	16—	87
Indiana	21	19	21	29—	90

C: L.Johnson 3-12 8-11 14; Rice 10-16 6-7 31. I: McKey 6-11 6-6 18; Jackson 5-10 4-6 15. Rebounds— Charlotte 37 (Geiger 9), Indiana 51 (D.Davis, Smits 12). Assists— Charlotte 17 (L.Johnson 6), Indiana 22 (Jackson 6).

Seattle	28	28	27	29—	112
Houston	22	31	27	26—	106

S: Kemp 9-14 9-11 27; Payton 12-21 6-5 31. H: Olajuwon 10-15 5-7 25; Drexler 9-17 6-6 24; Cassell 7-10 6-6 23. Rebounds— Seattle 39 (Kemp 10), Houston 44 (Olajuwon 12). Assists— Seattle 27 (Payton 9), Houston 25 (Harry, Olajuwon 5).

Sacramento	21	23	25	21—	90
Denver	23	21	20	22—	86

S: Polynice 12-21 1-1 25; Marciulionis 5-8 6-6 19. D: McDyess 7-19 5-7 19; Rose 6-7 3-4 16. Rebounds— Sacramento 44 (Polynice 17), Denver 51 (L.Ellis 9). Assists— Sacramento 12 (Edney 5), Denver 13 (Rose 7).

San Antonio	19	37	29	12—	97
Portland	28	34	27	32—	121

S.A.: D.Robinson 5-10 15-19 25; Person 8-13 0-0 21. P: C.Robinson 7-15 2-2 18; Sabonis 7-10 8-10 22; B.Williams 6-8 0-0 20. Rebounds— San Antonio 40 (D.Robinson 13), Portland 60 (Dudley 11). Assists— San Antonio 20 (Johnson 14), Portland 30 (Strickland 12).

NBA SCORING LEADERS

Through April 15:

Player, Team	G	FG	FT	PTS	AVG
Jordan, Chi.	78	876	534	2389	30.6
Olajuwon, Hou.	70	748	388	1887	27.0
O'Neal, Orl.	50	556	229	1342	26.8
Malone, Utah	79	760	500	2036	25.8
Robinson, S.A.	79	686	601	1976	25.0
Mourning, Mia.	67	541	471	1562	23.3
Barkley, Phoe.	71	580	440	1649	23.2
Richmond, Sac.	78	593	405	1807	23.2
Ewing, N.Y.	73	651	332	1637	22.4
Hardaway, Orl.	78	597	429	1712	21.9

SOCCER

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

Arsenal 0, Tottenham 0, tie

STANDINGS: Manchester United 73 points, Newcastle 70, Liverpool 65, Aston Villa 62, Arsenal 58, Tottenham 56, Everton 54, Blackburn 54, Nottingham Forest 53, West Ham 49, Chelsea 48, Middlesbrough 43, Leeds 42, Wimbledon 40, Sheffield Wednesday 38, Southampton 34, Manchester City 34, Coventry 33, QP Rangers 30, Bolton 29.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

STANDINGS

Auxerre 64 points, Paris SG 63, Metz 61, Monaco 58, Lens 58, Montpellier 57, Rennes 52, Guingamp 51, Strasbourg 50, Nantes 47, Lyon 43, Bastia 43, Le Havre 42, Cannes 37, Bordeaux 36, Nice 36, Saint-Etienne 32, Gueugnon 30, Lille 30, Martigues 25.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

STANDINGS

Atletico Madrid 74, Barcelona 71, Valencia 67, Espanyol 63, Tenerife 61, Real Betis 59, Real Madrid 57, Compostela 54, Deportivo Coruna 54, Real Sociedad 53, Oviedo 44, Celta Vigo 43, Racing Santander 43, Zaragoza 41, Sporting Gijon 40, Athletic Bilbao 40, Rayo Vallecano 38, Valladolid 37, Sevilla 37, Albacete 36, Merida 33, Salamanca 27.

ATHLETICS

Boston Marathon

Leading unofficial results Monday from the 100th Boston Marathon:

MEN

1. Moses Tanui, Kenya, 2:09:16.
2. Ezekiel Bitok, Kenya, 2:09:26.
3. Cosmas Ndeti, Kenya, 2:09:51.
4. Lameck Aguta, Kenya, 2:10:03.
5. Sammy Lelei, Kenya, 2:10:11.
6. Abebe Mekonnen, Ethiopia, 2:10:21.
7. Charles Tanqus, Kenya, 2:10:28.
8. Paul Yego, Kenya, 2:10:49.
9. Carlos Grisales, Colombia, 2:11:17.
10. Stephen Moneghetti, Australia, 2:11:17.

WOMEN

1. Uta Pippig, Germany, 2:27:12.
2. Tegla Laroupe, Kenya, 2:28:27.
3. Nobuko Fujimura, Japan, 2:29:24.
4. Sonja Krolik, Germany, 2:29:24.
5. Larisa Zouzka, Russia, 2:31:06.
6. Franziska Rochat-Moser, Switz., 2:31:33.
7. Madina Biktagirova, Belgium, 2:31:38.
8. Lorraine Moller, New Zealand, 2:32:02.
9. Alla Jilisova, Russia, 2:33:47.
10. Valentina Enaki, Moldova, 2:33:58.

RUGBY

SUPER 12 RUGBY UNION

Waikato Chiefs 22, Otago Highlanders 5

CRICKET

SHARJAH CUP

SOUTH AFRICA VS. PAKISTAN

TUESDAY, IN SHARJAH, U.A.E.

Pakistan innings: 188 (all out, 45 overs)
South Africa innings: 189-2 (33.1 overs)
Result: South Africa won by 8 wickets.

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Announced resignation of Bob Miscik, manager of Bowie, EL. Named Moe Drabowsky interim manager of Bowie.

BOSTON—Put 3B Tim Naehring on 15-day disabled list. Recalled INF Jim Tatum from Pawtucket, IL.

DETROIT—Put OF Curtis Pride on 15-day disabled list. Recalled INF Tim Hyers from Toledo, IL.

OAKLAND—Optioned RHP Steve Montgomery to Edmonton, PCL. Recalled LHP Steve Wojciechowski from Edmonton.

TEXAS—Recalled LHP Darren Oliver from Port Charlotte, FSL. Optioned RHP Matt Whiteside to Oklahoma City, AA.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI—Optioned OF Curtis Goodwin to Indianapolis, AA. Activated OF Eric Anthony from 15-day disabled list.

NEW YORK—Put OF Carl Everett on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to April 13. Activated RHP Pete Harnisch from 15-day disabled list.

ST. LOUIS—Activated RF Brian Jordan and C Tom Pagnozzi from 15-day disabled list. Recalled RHP Rich Batchelor from Louisville, AA. Sent RHP Brian Barber, OF Terry Bradshaw and INF Aaron Holbert to Louisville. Moved INF Mike Gallego from 15- to 60-day disabled list.

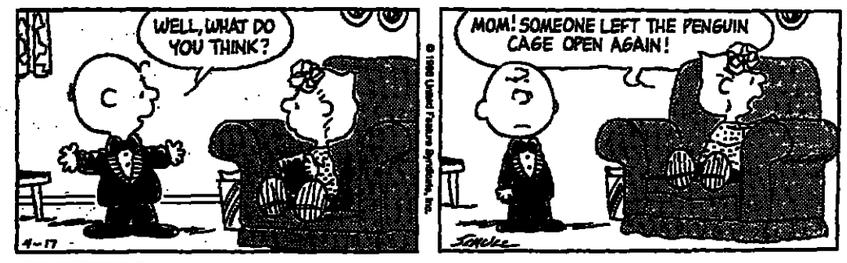
BASKETBALL

NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

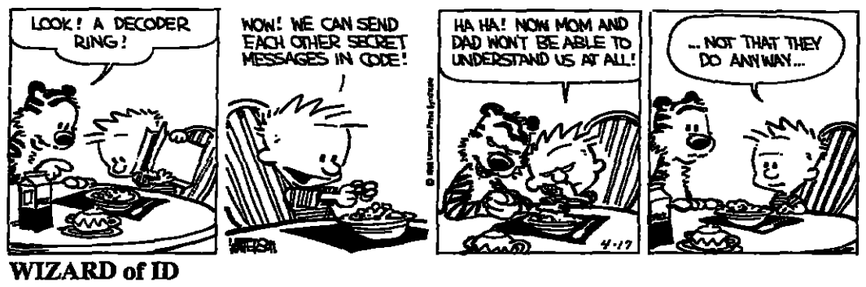
NBA—Suspended L.A. Lakers forward Magic Johnson for three games and fined him $10,000 for bumping referee Scott Foster. Fined the Miami Heat $25,000 for failing to make players available to media prior to a game.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

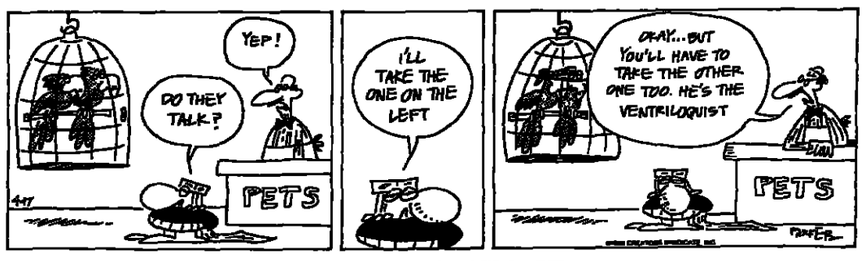


CALVIN AND HOBBES

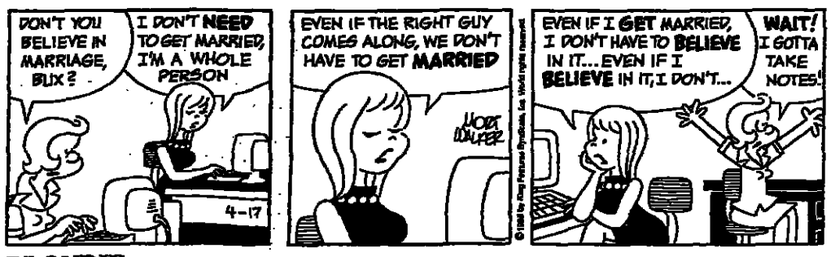


GARFIELD

WIZARD of ID



BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE

"Uh-oh—did anyone remember to feed the giraffe tonight?"

DOONESBURY

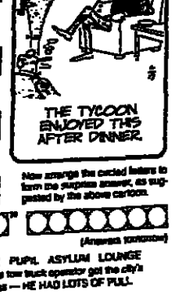
BLONDIE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HINEW
NUDET
SEVURS
REBISC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "[ ][ ][ ][ ]" [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: Answer: FLUTE PUPIL ASYLUM LOUNGE — Why the tow truck operator got the city's business — HE HAD LOTS OF PULL.

To our readers in Switzerland

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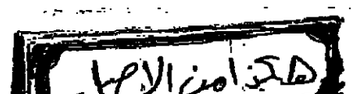


OBSERVER

The Backholders

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The upmourning volume of outsourcing in ongoing downsizing circles has Barton V. fuming. "Where do they get these words?" he asks, referring to "outsourcing" in a letter I have culled from the incoming mail.

Fromculling incoming mail often rewards the fromculler with pathetic glimpses of those who want to hold back the future, or backhold the upcoming, as a fluent user of modern English would almost certainly say.

Mr. V. is clearly one of these would-be backholders. He suspects the existence of a secret euphemism factory to which captains of industry resort when they require new ways of downplaying the negative with silly words like "outsourcing."

□

This is surely paranoid nonsense. American English has always had a genius for gilding the nasty fact.

It is perfectly natural that American industry should try to make us believe that farming out their jobs to cultures where labor is cheap is nothing more than outsourcing. Does anything sound duller than "outsourcing"?

If you sat for 40 days and 40 nights in a lonely room trying to guess what an outsourcing might be, what are the chances you would see a great tycoon firing the local work force to take advantage of cheap labor in other towns and countries?

No wonder American industry talks of outsourcings and downsizings. If these spades were called spades, fiendish incendiaries might reignite the flames of Grandfather Marx against capital's inhuman readiness to maximize profits by squeezing labor, and so forth.

American industry now employs public-relations wizards and psychologists expert in fooling enough of the people all of the time to invent claptrap words like "downsizing" and "outsourcing."

□

By turning bad economic news into pussycat phenomena like downsizing and outsourcing, American business manages to upplay the positive. The American passion for the preposition, with its numbing effect on the brain, makes downplaying the negative and upplaying the positive easier than it should be.

How? For one thing, by discouraging us, when we hear "downsizing" and "outsourcing," from saying: "Hold it right there, pal. When you say 'downsizing' and 'outsourcing' to me, smile, unless you say it in plain English, the mother tongue, words of one syllable."

□

How, we might ask these utterers of gobbledygook, does outsourcing differ from insourcing? Is it possible to have upsourcing and downsourcing? Why is industry for-ever downsizing but never upsizing? What about upsidedownsizing? Rightsideupsizing?

Insideoutsourcing?

Ah, that great atcoming, tocoming, upcoming, downcoming, incoming prosperity to be produced by downsizing and outsourcing! Despite what the old song says, it will not be coming round the mountain when it comes. It will be roundcoming whatever obstacle it must circumnavigate.

New York Times Service

Inside the Pushkin's Show of 'Trojan' Gold

By Michael Kimmelman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After decades of intense mystery and speculation as to its whereabouts, the storied gold of ancient Troy is back on view. And its exhibition here at the Pushkin Museum has inflamed tensions between Russians and Germans over who should own it.

The collection of jewelry and other lavish objects was unearthed by Heinrich Schliemann, the German entrepreneur and pioneering archaeologist who stunned the world in the 1870s with his discovery of the steep and windy city that Homer had described.

Digging deep within an eight-story mound at Hissarlik in Turkey, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, hard by the Aegean coast, he found a cache of gold pendants, rings, bracelets and other articles that he ceremoniously and optimistically dubbed "Priam's Treasure."

In 1881, Schliemann donated the treasure to Germany, where it remained until the end of World War II, when it disappeared from a Berlin bunker during the war's chaotic last days.

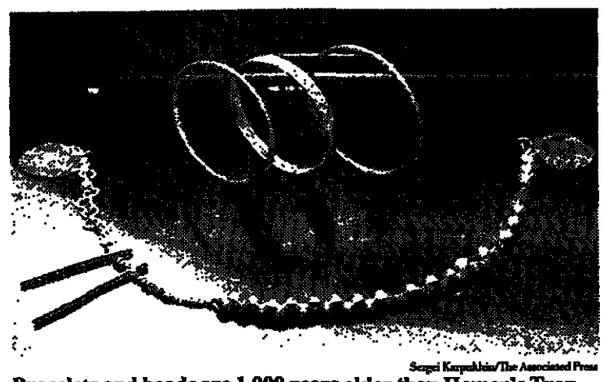
Not long ago, the treasure was rediscovered, so to speak, when the Russian authorities finally acknowledged that Soviet troops occupying Berlin had spirited the gold back to Moscow, along with hundreds of thousands of other works of art.

But for the next year, everyone who braves the expected endless lines at the Pushkin will get to see Priam's Treasure. Occupying a single room in the museum, it consists of about 260 mostly tiny objects, miraculously preserved in mint condition and theatrically lighted. The finest of the lot are large jadeite and lapis lazuli ritual axes and opulent diadems of feathery gold, including the one that Schliemann, with his Barnum-like flair, said may have belonged to Helen of Troy.

In truth, it didn't. The treasure is a millennium older than the city that Homer described. Schliemann realized his miscalculation shortly before he died in 1890: in his initial haste, he had dug right past the layer of Helen, Hector and Andromache to find the gold from a much earlier, Bronze Age Troy, which dates to around 2450 B.C.

Homer's Troy, such as it may ever have existed, dates to around 1200 B.C., contemporaneous with the Mycenaean empire in Greece that Schliemann also unearthed.

In sum, "Trojan Treasures" is a beautiful, modest-sized exhibition of the most spectacular remains from a rich and important city on the edge of Europe during the third millennium B.C. Of course, if the show were called "Bronze-Age Gold from Northwest Anatolia," how many people would care? Or, for that matter, would the Germans, Russians, not to mention the Turks, now be so vigorously jockeying for ownership of these works?



Sergei Karpukhin/The Associated Press
Bracelets and beads are 1,000 years older than Homer's Troy.

Sergei Karpukhin/The Associated Press
Viewing the golden "sauceboat" at the Moscow exhibition.

Russian and German scholars have been declaring themselves neutral, leaving the bickering to the politicians, which ultimately makes sense. The issue of restitution is more a political and emotional battle than a cultural one, at least in the case of Troy, because Trojan artifacts are spread among 50 or so locations around the world.

It's said that a second Trojan show, consisting of bronze works also taken from Germany, is contemplated for next year at the Hermitage in St. Petersburg: another occasion for Russian hoopla, and German discontent, about rediscovered masterworks that will guarantee mobs of visitors.

The allure is understandable. Schliemann quested after a legend, and the romance of what he found is forever and inextricably bound up with that quest, never mind the thorny facts. Finding Troy was a spectacular event in Schliemann's time, when every educated person was steeped in Homer.

Even in our more prosaic era of Indiana Jones, there is something undeniably irresistible and mesmerizing about imagining, when you are standing in the Pushkin's show, that these works are material proof of the city to which Agamemnon and his troops supposedly laid siege.

The objects, exhibited in 19 glass cases, are striking. They are not only gold. Along with lapis lazuli from Afghanistan, there is amber from the Baltic. Bronze Age Troy was a trading post at a critical geographic crossroads.

This is why the city was such a contested site. Probably many Trojan wars were fought over the centuries; whether the "Iliad" mythologizes one in particular or creatively amalgamates several is an open question.

But you don't have to know Homer to appreciate what's on view — including milky rock crystal lenses, like translucent coins, and a bronze figurine that resembles a thumb-size bear cub.

There are goblets shaped like pomegranates, made of paper-thin sheets of hammered gold, and fluted silver vessels, the size of star fruit. There's a pencil-thin cylinder of carnelian, brilliant orange-red, along with dozens of spiral gold rings and slender gold bracelets etched with minute spiral designs.

The most famous works are the axes, diadems and the so-called Trojan sauce boat, whose function still isn't certain but which, in any case, is an amazing piece of gold extravagance adorned on either side with thick ring-shaped handles.

The four ritual axes are large, blue and green rolls of slavishly polished stone, chiseled to sharp points, their midsections decorated with intricate dotted patterns.

And the most elaborate of the diadems, the one that Schliemann had his wife, Sophia, wear in a famous photograph of her as Helen of Troy, is indeed special: a row of 90 strands of glittering gold, each row made of dozens of tiny, shimmering leaves, and ending with pendants in the shape of lotus blossoms or in delicate mante tips.

POSTCARD

Page Is Turned at Atlanta Civil Rights Landmark

By Kevin Sack
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — They will still be serving Mister Robert's famous fried chicken. Miss Sherman, the one and only Orah Belle Sherman, will still show customers to their table. And waitresses named Ophelia and Alma and Shirley will continue to call them honey and darling while pouring more tea.

But everyone agrees: Paschal's will never be the same.

Fifty years after James and Robert Paschal first opened a lunch counter on Hunter Street, just west of downtown, the two brothers have sold the hotel, restaurant and nightclub complex that fed and housed the civil rights movement and later became a mandatory campaign stop for politicians black and white.

The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. loved the vegetable soup. "Miss Sherman, I'll take my usual," he would say.

John Lewis, who now represents Atlanta in Congress, remembers when the cash-poor leaders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee could get a plate of fried chicken, yams and early peas for little more than a dollar. (Even now, it would cost only $5.75 at Paschal's.)

Miss Sherman, who has worked at Paschal's for 33 of her 77 years, tells of doing her own little bit for integration by seating whites and blacks at the same tables when Ramsey Lewis and Aretha Franklin packed them in at Paschal's La Carousel lounge.

"The next thing I'd know they'd be buying each other rounds," she said.

Maynard Jackson, whose campaign to become Atlanta's first black mayor was sustained by the restaurant's smothered chicken and short ribs, said the sale of Paschal's to nearby Clark Atlanta University signified "the passing of an era."

"There was so much strategizing and planning and fund raising and praying and hoping going on in Paschal's about our collective struggle for justice and equal rights that the floorboards virtually reek of memories," said Jackson, who ultimately served three terms as mayor, the first starting in 1974. "Anybody who was anybody came through Paschal's. It was like a rite of passage."

The universityhas pledged to maintain the restaurant and its menu and staff while converting the hotel into a student residence and campus conference center.

PEOPLE

THE pop star **Madonna**, who once said she would advertise for a man to father her child, is pregnant with her first baby and is said to be "deliriously happy." The father of the child is her personal physical trainer, **Carlos Leon**, her publicist, **Liz Rosenberg**, said in Hungary where Madonna is filming "Evita." "He's not a movie star, you know. Everyone doesn't have to be," Rosenberg said. "He's the man in her life, and they met about a year and a half ago in New York." The British newspaper The Sun said in its Tuesday editions that Madonna was four months pregnant. Rosenberg declined to say when the baby was due but said the tabloid was probably "pushing it a little bit." She said that Madonna and Leon were not married, adding she did not know if they had plans to marry. "Your guess is as good as mine," she said. Madonna told a U.S. television interviewer in December that when she was finished filming "Evita" she was considering putting ads in newspapers seeking someone to father her child.

□

Jerry Garcia's family and friends read a poem and tossed flowers into the water as they scattered most of his ashes into the San Francisco Bay. A small portion of the **Grateful Dead** guitarist's ashes had already been dropped over the Ganges River in India by Garcia's widow, **Deborah Koons Garcia**, and a band member, **Bob Weir**.

□

Pamela Harriman, the American ambassador to France, will be made a commander of the Order of Arts and Letters by **Culture Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy** in a ceremony on Wednesday.

□

Chevy Chase's lifetime achievement award for comedy reminded him of eggs? The Harvard Lampoon gave Chase its Lifetime Oeuvre Award, honoring him for "excellence in comedy and dedicating his life to providing laughter." "When I think of oeuvre, I think of oeuf and egg," Chase said.

□

Diana Ross will star in a remake of the critically acclaimed French film "Diva," directed by **Jean-Jacques Beineix** in 1982, Tristar Pictures announced. The singer **Wilhelmenia Fernandez** was the star of the original version.

□

Many Asian TV viewers got their first chance to get to know **Jay Leno** and "As the World Turns," and puzzle over whether "Tonight" is really today half a world away. Leno's show and the soap opera are part of the daily fare NBC is airing via cable in China, Taiwan, Thailand and the Philippines.

□

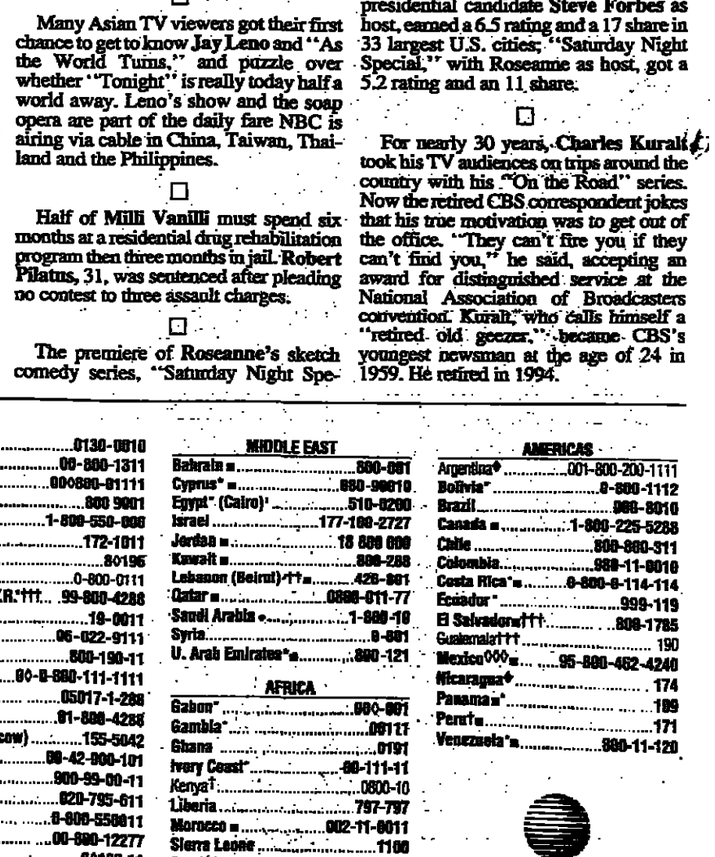
Half of **Milli Vanilli** must spend six months at a residential drug rehabilitation program then three months in jail. **Robert Pilatus**, 31, was sentenced after pleading no contest to three assault charges.

□

The premiere of **Roseanne's** sketch comedy series, "Saturday Night Special," lost to the shopworn "Saturday Night Live" in the Nielsen ratings. "SNL," with the former Republican presidential candidate **Steve Forbes** as host, earned a 6.5 rating and a 17 share in 33 largest U.S. cities; "Saturday Night Special," with Roseanne as host, got a 5.2 rating and an 11 share.

□

For nearly 30 years, **Charles Kuralt** took his TV audiences on trips around the country with his "On the Road" series. Now the retired CBS correspondent jokes that his true motivation was to get out of the office. "They can't fire you if they can't find you," he said, accepting an award for distinguished service at the National Association of Broadcasters convention. Kuralt, who calls himself a "retired old geezer," became CBS's youngest newsman at the age of 24 in 1959. He retired in 1994.



The Associated Press
Madonna and Carlos Leon, who is the father of the child she's expecting.

WEATHER

Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	15/61 s
Amsterdam	14/57	9/48 pc	12/53	7/44 sh
Ankara	17/62	10/50 sh	13/55	3/37 c
Athens	14/57	8/48 pc	14/57	10/50 sh
Barcelona	20/68	13/55 s	19/66	12/53 pc
Belgrade	9/48	6/43 sh	12/53	5/41 pc
Berlin	17/62	5/41 pc	19/66	7/44 sh
Brussels	20/68	8/46 s	14/57	3/37 sh
Budapest	11/52	7/44 r	17/62	6/41 pc
Copenhagen	14/57	6/43 s	16/61	7/44 sh
Costa Del Sol	23/73	14/57 pc	24/75	17/62 s
Dublin	12/53	7/44 r	10/50	2/35 sh
Edinburgh	11/52	8/48 r	10/50	4/39 sh
Florence	18/64	4/39 s	21/70	8/46 pc
Frankfurt	18/64	4/39 s	19/66	7/44 sh
Geneva	20/68	6/43 s	13/55	5/41 r
Helsinki	6/43	1/34 c	7/44	3/37 r
Istanbul	12/53	6/43 pc	12/53	3/37 sh
Las Palmas	25/77	17/62 s	25/77	19/66 s
Lisbon	20/68	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 s
London	16/61	11/52 r	13/55	4/39 pc
Madrid	22/71	13/55 r	23/73	9/48 pc
Milan	22/71	7/44 s	22/71	8/46 s
Moscow	9/48	2/35 pc	12/53	4/39 pc
Munich	18/61	2/35 s	21/70	4/39 s
Nice	18/64	7/44 pc	15/59	10/50 r
Oslo	13/55	7/44 c	13/55	6/43 sh
Mallorca	19/66	14/57 s	18/64	13/55 pc
Paris	21/70	12/53 s	16/60	4/39 sh
Prague	19/66	3/37 s	20/68	7/44 s
Reykjavik	7/44	5/41 r	6/43	3/35 r
Rome	15/59	4/39 s	21/70	8/46 s
St. Petersburg	6/43	-1/31 r	6/43	3/37 r
Stockholm	10/50	5/41 c	13/55	6/43 sh
Strasbourg	23/73	5/41 s	17/62	4/39 sh
Tallinn	6/43	2/35 c	6/43	4/39 r
Venice	18/64	8/46 s	20/68	11/52 pc
Vienna	16/61	3/37 s	18/61	4/39 s
Warsaw	16/61	2/35 pc	18/61	4/39 s
Zurich	22/71	5/41 pc	20/68	4/39 r

Oceania

Auckland	23/73	18/64 r	24/75	17/62 sh
Sydney	19/66	11/52 sh	17/62	10/50 pc

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Jetstream | Unseasonably Cold | Unseasonably Hot | Heavy Rain | Heavy Snow

North America
Warm Thursday through Saturday from Washington, D.C., to New York City with some sunshine each day. Windy and warm in Chicago Thursday and Friday, but also the threat of heavy thunderstorms. Sunny, warm weather late this week in Atlanta.

Europe
Rather mild for April in London and Paris Thursday through Saturday; partly sunny each day, but a shower cannot be ruled out. Unsettled during that time in Dublin. Tranquil late this week in Madrid and Geneva. Chilly weather to continue in Athens and Istanbul.

Asia
Typically hot and humid Thursday through Saturday in Singapore. Bangkok will have searing heat each day, but also the chance for a thunderstorm. Mostly cloudy with periods of rain late this week in Taipei. Tokyo will have unseasonably cool weather Thursday through Saturday.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Abu Dhabi	32/89	21/70 pc	28/82	18/64 pc
Beirut	24/75	17/62 pc	24/75	12/53 c
Cairo	33/91	19/66 pc	28/79	8/46 c
Damascus	11/52	3/37 pc	28/82	5/41 c
Jerusalem	24/75	10/50 s	24/75	9/48 c
Luxor	35/95	16/59 s	43/109	15/59 s
Riyadh	28/79	13/55 pc	34/93	19/66 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algiers	21/70	12/53 s	22/71	14/57 pc
Cape Town	18/64	8/46 s	21/70	8/46 s
Casablanca	28/79	14/57 s	25/79	18/61 s
Harare	25/77	13/55 pc	29/78	14/57 pc
Lagos	31/88	26/79 pc	31/88	28/79 pc
Nairobi	21/70	13/55 c	21/70	14/57 t
Tunis	17/62	6/43 pc	23/73	12/53 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hca, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bangkok	34/93	26/79 pc	34/93	26/79 pc
Beijing	19/66	8/46 sh	14/57	1/34 s
Hong Kong	25/77	19/66 c	26/79	21/70 pc
Manila	32/89	25/77 sh	33/91	23/73 pc
New Delhi	43/109	28/79 s	47/116	28/82 s
Seoul	12/53	9/48 r	14/57	-2/29 t
Shanghai	21/70	14/57 s	21/70	12/53 c
Singapore	32/89	24/75 sh	32/89	24/75 r
Taipei	28/79	20/68 pc	28/84	18/64 s
Tokyo	14/57	8/46 r	18/61	9/48 r

Latin America

Buenos Aires	18/61	6/43 pc	19/64	10/50 c
Caracas	30/86	22/71 pc	31/88	21/70 s
Lima	23/73	18/64 pc	24/75	19/66 c
Mexico City	29/79	9/48 c	25/77	11/52 pc
Rio de Janeiro	28/82	23/73 pc	28/82	22/71 t
Santiago	19/66	7/44 s	24/75	9/48 s

North America

Anchorage	8/46	4/39 r	11/52	1/34 pc
Atlanta	15/59	4/39 pc	23/73	9/48 s
Boston	9/48	4/39 r	14/57	6/43 r
Chicago	9/48	1/34 pc	18/64	6/43 pc
Denver	24/75	6/43 pc	27/80	4/39 s
Detroit	8/46	1/34 sf	16/61	6/43 pc
Honolulu	29/84	20/68 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Houston	28/79	12/53 s	24/75	15/59 pc
Los Angeles	20/68	11/52 pc	20/68	11/52 c
Miami	27/80	16/61 t	27/80	20/68 pc
Minneapolis	8/46	-1/31 s	19/66	11/52 pc
Montreal	9/48	-3/27 r	9/48	-4/25 pc
Nassau	27/80	21/70 t	27/80	22/71 pc
New York	13/55	6/43 r	13/55	7/44 r
Phoenix	31/88	17/62 s	29/84	16/61 pc
San Fran.	16/64	11/52 sh	17/62	11/52 r
Seattle	13/55	7/44 r	14/57	7/44 r
Toronto	3/37	-3/27 sf	12/53	1/34 pc
Vancouver	13/55	8/46 r	14/57	5/41 r
Washington	16/61	4/39 sh	19/64	8/46 pc

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Armenia*†	8014111
Austria*†††	022-903-011
Belgium*	0-800-100-10
Bosnia†	00-800-0010
Bulgaria◆	00-800-0010
Croatia◆	99-385-0111
Czech Republic*	00-42-000-101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland *	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	000800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*†††	99-800-4288
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland†*	00-8-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*† (Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-000-101
Spain*	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	0-800-550011
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	80180-11
United Kingdom	0800-89-0011
	0500-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain ■	800-001
Cyprus* ■	800-99010
Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan ■	18 800 000
Kuwait ■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*†† ■	426-801
Qatar ■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia ◆ ■	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates* ■	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	800-001
Gambia*	08117
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	00-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco ■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia◆	00-899
Zimbabwe†	110-899

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8010
Canada ■	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-311
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica* ■	0-800-0-114-114
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador†††	800-1785
Guatemala†††	190
Mexico◊◊◊ ■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua◆	174
Panama ■*	109
Peru† ■	171
Venezuela* ■	800-11-120

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